# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## Poetry.

For the Blade.

### SONG.

BY GRACE S. BURGESS.

Lady fair, lady fair,
There is something I
Fain would whisper here below
Ere the moon creeps high:
That your cheeks are like the rose,
Re-tinted, and your eyes
Are brighter than the stars,
Jetting the eve'ning skies.

Lady fair, lady fair,
There is something yet,
Something I would have you
Never to forget;
Ma I murmur, oh! so low,—
Do not bid me "nay,"
That you are the dearest one
To me, of all to-day!

Lady fair, lady fair,
There is something more;
Yonder I've a palace home,
Lands and golden store:
I can give you fame, and deck
You in jewels rare;
I've a crown of truest love,—
Wear it, lady fair!

Woodstock, Ill.

For the Blade.

### A DRUNKARD'S WOES AND NOSE.

BY REUBEN GRANT.

When tempted to drink, one first ought to think
Of the drunkard's sorrows and woes;
A slave all his life to babbling and strife,
With a large, red, carbuncle nose,

His hat badly worn, and greasy and torn,
And ragged and filthy his clothes,
His purse will be light, for that, too, gets tight,
And itchy and scratchy his nose.

His shoes full of holes, an' kissing their soles,
And sockless he sticks out his toes,
He's nothing in shirt, but plunges in the dirt
That goes with his big scabby nose.

Of how his head aches, as soon as he wages,
And thirst like a fire in him glows,
A thirst for more drink, to add the more pink
To his gin mug, rum blossomed nose.

So young men don't dare, of tippling beware,
For tippling to drunkenness grows,
And then your disgrace, will grow on your face,
Like a large, red beet for a nose.

And young ladies, too, just one word for you,
And that word is "No" to the beaux
Who who will not abstain, but addle their brain,
And puff, paint and pimple their nose.

Hamilton, Minn.

### THE OLD, OLD SONG.

BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen:
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.

## Our Story Teller.

For the Blade.

### CRISS-CROSS.

#### A True Story of the Late War.

BY P. J. K.

In the summer of 1869, I was enjoying a visit from my young friend Amy Haines. Her father and mother had been dear friends of mine, and I had known her and loved her from babyhood up. Brought up a Quaker, or, as they liked best to call it, "a Friend," though not in the strict, old-fashioned way, she seemed to me singularly free from the airs and graces which the modern young lady is tempted to put on, and I had always especially enjoyed her company. I think young people hardly realize how pleasant their ways and experiences are to those who have gone farther on; it is living over again their own youth.

On the work table before us lay the *Harper's Monthly* for June. Amy had just finished reading aloud a story entitled "Deliverance Armstrong," a story of lovers being separated by the miscarriage of a letter, and brought together by circumstances long afterward.

I remarked that it was an interesting story, well written, but not very probable, as I could not imagine two young persons of average common sense who would not have found some way to correct such a mistake.

"Well," said Amy, thoughtfully, "I don't know about that, aunty." She liked to call me aunty, and I liked to have her. "I think it possible that just those things might have happened. I am not sure, however," she continued, "about the common sense."

"What makes you think so, Amy?" I asked.

"Oh, a little experience of my own."

"Do pray tell it me then," said I, "or I am willing to be convinced."

"It is a long story, Aunty, and I am afraid thee would tire of it."

"Do not fear," said I, "I have any amount of patience, if it is a love story."

"It would seem almost like sacrilege to tell it to any one but thee, but I know thee won't laugh at the foolishness of it. Oh, but those times were sweet," she continued, musingly, and her blue eyes filled with tears, as the past came vividly up before her.

I must here explain, that Amy had married very young, had a brief, happy married life, and had now been widowed nearly two years.

I waited a moment till the tide of memories ebbed a little, then I said, "I am ready now, Amy."

"I shall have to begin away back, Aunty, at the time we were living in the little cottage at the foot of the hill, after father's death, and mother, and little brother and us girls were the family. Sister Nellie and I were attending school at the Ryesdale seminary, which, thee knows, was conducted on the then new plan of the co-education of the sexes!"

"By the way," I interrupted, "what did you think of its success as a plan?"

"Oh, I think it must have answered well. We were certainly stimulated to do our best, in study, by the presence of and competition with the boys, and though I think there might have been some little love-making going on"——

"Quite likely," I interjected.

"Still, as our intercourse was quite free and open, it lacked the element of mischief, which prohibition almost always furnishes, and was, consequently, pretty safe. And the two years that I spent there passed very quickly and pleasantly, and among the acquaintances I formed none was more agreeable than that of Curtis Haynes. At the end of that time I left school with the intention of teaching as soon as I could get a school not too far from home. I was very young, only 16, but it was necessary that I should do something to help myself, as thee knows we were left with very little besides our cosy home. At the same time Curtis, or as we called him at school, Curt, left to go to the university at Montmorenci.

The night before he left we were at a little gathering at the house of one of the pupils, in his honor, for he was a general favorite, and on the way home he asked me to correspond with him. Without thinking of anything but the delight of hearing from him again, for there was a very heavy feeling at my heart at the prospect of his going away, I promised. When I told mother (we always told her everything, thee knows) she reproved me for being too hasty, said I was quite too young to think of corresponding with a young man, and, as I had promised, I might answer his first letter, but that I must decline to carry it any further.

Of course everything little mother said, was law and gospel for us, so when the first letter came, which it did very soon, and it was quite common-place, but very precious, I set about answering it with a deal of trepidation, for fear I shouldn't get it quite right, and regret that it was to be the last one. I had a kind of foolish reluctance in owning that mother objected to the correspondence, a feeling that it would make me appear childish in Curt's eyes, and I wished to appear very dignified. So I wrote a gossipy letter of neighborhood news, and ended by saying, that "for reasons better imagined than described, I should have to decline further correspondence." I read it over, thought it sounded all right and dispatched it.

Of course I didn't expect any more letters from Curt, but if he had been audacious enough to write again, I think I could have forgiven him. But, she continued with a sigh, he wasn't. I heard from him occasionally, through a cousin of his, also an intimate friend of mine, who seemed to receive letters regularly from him; and how I envied her. I was almost jealous of her, if she was his cousin. But no messages came for me, and I wondered what was the matter, and felt at times quite rebellious against the prohibition.

In the meantime, I had succeeded in getting the school in the district next to ours, and now added to my other dignity that of "school marm"—that is, I tried to; but found it pretty hard sometimes to control those great boys who could have tossed me out of the window like a pinch of snuff, if they had known it. But I did not let them know it, and by degrees I gained influence, and got along nicely.

And now that terrible war cloud began to show itself in earnest. At first we thought, with the confidence of ignorance, that it would soon be subdued, that the North would have only to show a frowning determined front, and the willful South would retire abashed; but we little understood the reckless nature of the Southern leaders, or the desperation with which they sought to regain the balance of power which they saw gradually slipping away from them by the settling of the terrritories and the inevitable effect on slavery of advancing intelligence in the North.

So, by degrees, as the necessity for action became apparent, the Northern heart was fired, and when the next news we heard was, that Curt had enlisted and would soon be home preparatory to leaving for the seat of war. I could not help feeling, Quaker though I had been brought up, a glow of pride in him for his promptness in answering the call.

But the first time I met him after his return, (it was at a neighbor's), I felt at once that something was wrong. The old cordial feeling was gone, and in its stead a kind of coolness, with suspicion in it, a kind of studied reserve which an outsider would hardly have observed, but which was only too plain to me.

I had risen to meet him, with my heart in my eyes, I am afraid, but this sent my joyous feelings back with a chill, and I came near betraying myself, for I could hardly keep back the tears, but summoning pride to my aid, I met reserve with reserve, and when alone again, I tried to imagine what was the matter, but could not come to any conclusion. Mother was present, and being an interested and critical observer, she noticed his manner toward me, and said to me afterward, "Now isn't thee glad thee did not write him? for he is evidently a fickle fellow, and only wants to see how many conquests he can make."

Somehow I did not take that view of the matter, but I could not explain it, so I said nothing, only a suspicion would come to me that something in my letter was at fault, and I wished I had kept a copy of it. There were many little gatherings in his honor, and I remember one evening in particular we were invited to the house of one of our schoolmates, and though I would gladly have staid at home, as of course I could not enjoy them under these circumstances I could not without attracting notice, and I was especially anxious to avoid that, so I managed to get through the evening somehow till the time to go. Hitherto I had arranged to have brother or cousin James to wait on me home, so as to give Curt no excuse for offering his services. That evening I might have spared myself the trouble, for I saw Curt walking out with a young lady whom I thought he had rather disliked at school. And it so happened that my escort was detained, and could not come, and the young men had all gone, supposing I was in Curt's care, for hypocrites as we were, we had so managed that only one or two of our friends had noticed anything unusual.

So here I was two miles from home, and no escort. I, who had never before failed to have plenty. It was rather humiliating, but just then, Curt's cousin, Lucy Miller, who lived very near, and who had not yet gone, spied me, and understanding the case, invited me to go home with her to pass the night. I accepted of course, and after retiring, we had an old-fashioned confidential chat as girls do sometimes about our school days, and school-mates; and among other things compared the relative merits of the young men with whom we were best acquainted, and Lucy asked me which of them I esteemed most. I replied that I thought Curt Haynes was as promising as any, and changed the subject, but long after Lucy was asleep, I was going over and over in my mind every incident of Curt's visit, and trying to get at the mystery. And I looked forward with dismay to the future, the blank, desolate future; for in all my dreams of it, I had somehow interwoven Curt's image, and a blush of maidenly shame burned in my cheeks with the thought that I had given my heart unasked, and a throb of maidenly pride made me resolve to overcome this feeling, but alas! it was only a throb, and the sore heart was there still.

So the time came for him to go, and all this time he had not said one word to me about it; but the day he left, he approached me, I had been standing in a group, but was now a little apart, and said, "I suppose you know, Amy, I am going into the army?"

I answered, hardly knowing what I said, only feeling the necessity of keeping up an appearance. "O, I guess that is a mistake, Curt." Without saying anything more, he bade me good bye, and before I realized it, was gone! And this was our parting! and I had hoped so much from this visit.

I was provoked beyond measure with myself, for having answered him in that foolish way, but I was taken by surprise, and said the first silly thing that came in my mind.

Oh! Aunty, I cannot tell thee how empty the world seemed to me for a long time. I went back to the seminary that winter, but the old ambition to excel was gone, and I realized how much of a stimulus Curt's presence and the pleasure of his approval had been to me, and I resolved, as far as possible, to forget him. But it was easier said than done; for his cousin Lucy still corresponded with him, and would occasionally give me scraps of news from his letters, from which I learned that he was taking an active part, and was advancing in promotion; and now, to my old regrets was added that of anxiety for his safety, for he was evidently fearless, if not reckless.

One day, after he had been gone some months, Lucy showed me a part of a letter from him, on which was written, "Have the girls all forgotten me? Amy Thorne, Alice Brown, etc" Now, I happened to know that he had not much liked Alice Brown, and I flattered myself that the question had reference to *me*, and immediately I went over in my mind the dangers he had encountered, the privations he had endured, while I, his old friend at home, safe, protected, had never given him one word of cheer, and the tears came into my eyes as I thought of it.

Goodness knows, I had been willing enough, and I felt as if I must go right home and write him. I didn't know whether mother would approve of it, but when I told her what he had said, and asked if she thought I might write him a few lines, her patriotic feelings became uppermost, (she was a thorough little patriot, thee knows,) and she said, looking at me rather quizzically, for she knew better than I supposed, how much I had suffered, "Thee may if thee wants to."

So I set about writing that letter, and thee can hardly imagine how much thought and pains it cost me, for I was so afraid of saying too much, my heart was so full; but I trimmed it and pruned it till it would have answered, I am sure, for a model of prudence. I did manage, though, to put in a few words of friendly interest, and showed it to "little mother." Even she could find no fault with it, and with a fervent wish for its safe arrival, I posted it.

The next mail brought me an answer. A neighbor, who occasionally brought our mail from town, gave it me on my way home from school with rather a comical look, I thought, but I did not wonder so much when I looked at the superscription, and saw that it certainly betrayed itself as a soldier's letter. No matter, I thought, and hurried home and shut myself in my room to read the precious missive. It sounded exactly like him, so frank, so cheery, and so hopeful. He had had a good many lonesome hours," he said, "but now that he could hear from his old friends again, he would throw home-sickness to the winds, and wait for the war to be over, for he believed we had right on our side, and it would prevail." He alluded to some of the old times at school, and inquired after some of the young men in our class who had not enlisted, and concluded by begging me to continue writing, as a patriotic duty—which I did."

"And found the reward?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied with a little blush, "and found the reward, for it was a great pleasure to receive those letters, and I was willing to write for the sake of it, and my interest revived in my studies, and in everything, for that matter; for when one has something to look forward to, something satisfying, one has no time to be unhappy. And it was surprising to me how the new experiences through which Curt was passing were developing and maturing his mind. From a mere boy, which he was when he went away, with boyish ideas and boyish ways of expressing them, he was fast becoming a man, and a very manly one at that, with a man's insight into the causes of the war, a man's indignation and horror at the evils of slavery, and a man's determination to fight, if need be, till the curse was removed from the land. For he was in Tennessee under Gen. Thomas and had a good opportunity to see the workings of the "peculiar institution" and the demoralizing effect upon all who were connected with it.

So the letters went on detailing the movements of Gen. Thomas's command, now guarding trains, now tearing up railroad tracks, now skirmishing with rebels, and occasionally short of rations, exposed to inclement weather, enduring long marches and all the privations incident to war, but through all showing a brave heart and a hopeful spirit, which I am afraid he did not always feel. And I, in return, gave him the reports from the different points of activity, not neglecting the favorable ones, with occasionally an extract from a good rousing editorial with the true ring in it.

And all this time we women of our neighborhood, old and young, rich and poor, were bending all our energies and using all our spare time to get and prepare extra sanitary supplies of all available kinds, both for the hospitals and regiments in the field. We skinned every tree and bush in our gardens of fruit, and ransacked the woods and roadside for berries from which to make jellies and preserves, and every kind of fruit or vegetable which could by any ingenuity be construed into material for pickles was pressed into the service, and many a young girl, myself among the number, took her first lessons in household accomplishments in preparing food and clothing for the soldiers; and plump, fair hands, all unused to the work, knitted away on those heavy socks and mittens, while their owners chatted cheerily of the old times when *their* soldiers figured as heroes of picnics or sleigh-riding parties, in short, "those now worked who never worked before, and those who always worked now worked the more." And so the good work went on for months, and the months went into years, and at last it seemed to use the war parlance, as if "the backbone of the rebellion was broken," and we began to hope for the end.

And now there came, in December, '64, a letter which—Amy hesitated a moment and her color heightened a little—which did not wholly contain war news. It is of no use for me to pretend, as is customary with the regulation heroine of novels, that I was taken by surprise. It was only a delicious confirmation of my hopes, hopes that our long correspondence had strengthened, for now I knew that Curt loved me, and had always loved me since we were boy and girl at school together. Can thee imagine, Aunty, the bliss of that moment? The thought that I was to pass my life at his side, that his arm was to shield me, that I was to find my heaven in his eyes. O, it was more than I deserved, and my heart welled up in thankfulness to the Giver for this "perfect gift."

But though I *felt* this way, I did not propose at once to say so to him. A little maidenly hesitation, a little maidenly reserve was due to my instincts, to my education. So I wrote and re-wrote a carefully worded epistle, in which I so tempered eagerness with coolness, so hedged acceptance with reserves, that when I came to read it over I thought it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what I *did* mean. No, I would not send that, I was entirely sincere, and I would not *play* the hypocrite. So I tore it up, and just wrote a simple answer, which would leave him in no doubt as to my meaning, but which did not mention my reserve forces. I had bothered quite a little over this letter, and did not send it as early as usual after receiving his. So I was not surprised when the usual time went by, about two weeks, and no answer came. But when two more went and I still got none, I began to be anxious. I wanted to be sure that he had received mine, and I wanted to see what he said about it, that was all!

Then two more weeks dragged slowly on, and the cruel fear that he must be wounded, perhaps mortally, tortured me, and at last, when I did get a letter with the superscription in his own handwriting, my heart gave a bound, so great was my relief, for now, surely he was alive, but when I opened it—with a little trembling, was surprised. Not a word was said of my last letter, not one allusion was made to the subject of his last, the "precious letter," as I mentally distinguished it. It was just an ordinary summary of news. I looked at the date; it surely must be an old letter that had miscarried; but no, it was dated only a few days before, just about time to have reached me in the usual way. What did it mean? Was it a freak to try me and see whether I was in earnest? But he had no reason to doubt that, and it surely did not seem to be a suitable time for trying experiments. Or was he, as mother once thought, a contemptible thing, a male coquette, and now having the assurance of one more conquest, he had no further use for me, and was going to ease me off in this way.

How I wished now that I had sent the ambiguous answer that I had first written (for my pride was hurt), and then he would not have been sure of me. But I dismissed this thought as unworthy, for I had been truthful and had not "worn my heart upon my sleeve," and had nothing to be ashamed of, and I felt sure there would be some explanation of this strange proceeding, but it was "all a muddle" certainly. Should I answer it, and how? If I did not, he might think I was pining away for him, and if he *was* insincere I would rather he would not take that view of it. But I would not believe him a hypocrite. I knew he was impulsive, but he had always seemed to me the soul of truth and honor. But why did he act so strangely? With all these conflicting emotions, I was thoroughly upset, and hardly knew what to do, but at last decided to answer his letter in the spirit in which it had evidently been written, and see what would come of it. I could see no harm in that, and it might unravel the mystery. So I wrote a commonplace, newsy letter, dispatched it, and then waited. About the usual time passed, and an answer came. The same neighbor who gave me my first one, handed it me just as I was starting for home. I was teaching then in our district. I went back into the schoolroom to read it. How long I staid there I do not know. It was a bright, clear winter day when I began, but when I had finished and sat there—holding it in my hand, mechanically, it seemed to have grown suddenly dark and colder, I hardly realized where I was, and such a weight seemed to oppress me that I could scarcely breathe. At last I roused myself and, putting the letter in my pocket, I went home. Half way I met little brother, whom mother, feeling conscious, had sent for me. She met me at the door with a questioning look, which I answered by placing the letter in her hand, and then went up to my room and threw myself on the bed with a feeling that if I was never to rise again it would be just as well.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Written expressly for the Blade.

## THE CONFESSIONS OF A DRUNKARD.

III.

I had a room on the second floor of my master's house. It was a two-story house with a "lean-to" for a kitchen, and the roof of that lean-to came just under my window. My master was very indulgent, because I knew too much of his way of living for him to be anything else, but his wife was a good woman, and she was a terror to me.

By the way she was a terror to her husband likewise. She was a christian woman, a good wife, a good mother and a good mistress. In those days apprentices were a part of the family. The boy was "bound" to the master for a term of years, seven being the regular thing, and the master was obligated in writing to treat the apprentice as his own son. The boy ate at his master's table, he was amenable to all the discipline of the family, the master's wife looked after him the same as though he was her own son, and the master was bound to teach him the whole art and mystery of the trade. Mind you, he could not turn the boy loose in the shop and permit him to pick up what he could, he was compelled to teach him the business, as far as he knew it himself, and as far as it was practiced in his establishment.

The apprentices were a a part of the family. Mrs. Adams looked after us the same as though we had been her own children. She had family prayers in the morning, and she compelled us to attend them. And she went farther than this. There were four of us, and our families at home belonged to different religious denominations. She ascertained what the religious preferences of our people were, and she did all that was in her to make each boy do as he would have done at home. My people were Methodists, and Mrs. Adams insisted that I should attend the Methodist church, regularly, and it was no fault of hers, God bless her, that I did not. I should have done it, but whisky got the start of the church, and it drew me away from it, as it did from everything that was good and decent.

Apprentices in those days had, what would be considered now, a hard life, but it was an exceedingly proper one. We were called at five in the morning, we sawed and split the wood for the house and the shop, we took care of the horse and the cow, after which we had prayers in the sitting room, and sat down to breakfast, Mr. Adams at the head of the table, and his dear good wife, pouring the coffee. We were in all respects the same as though we were the children of the family, and I verily believe that Mrs. Adams held us in the same regard as she did her own. Anyhow, she felt the responsibility that was upon her, and whatever, a sweet, kindly disposition, could do to make four boys what they should be, she did.

Had her husband been a tithe of what she was these confessions would never have been written. She is dead now, but so long as life lasts, I shall never forget her. Poor woman! She was deceived and ill-treated by everybody; but she is, beyond a doubt, having her reward.

There must be a hereafter, that everything may be properly balanced. The poor woman never got any good out of this life, and if she is not getting her reward in another state there is a great mistake in the arrangement of things.

It was her great grief that her husband would drink. It was a mercy that she did not know all his shortcomings, for had she it would have broken her heart. He could conceal his gambling and his other sins from her, but the whisky, that was impossible.

That never can be concealed. The flushed face, the reddening nose, the thick speech, these are as plain as day to any one. It can no more be concealed than a small-pox mark. It burns its mark in the man, and he may deny it all he pleases, but the world knows better.

Mrs. Adams did all she could to save her husband, but no woman can cope with Rum. It is stronger than wife, children, father, mother or friends. She was wont to sit up nights till 11, 12, 1 and 2, waiting for him, and many a heart-breaking scene I have heard. He, half-full of whisky and brutal, would gruffly demand why she hadn't gone to bed, instead of sitting up for him. She would answer that she couldn't retire while—and then fall upon his neck with, "Oh, Henry, why will you do so?" He would answer, "Do what?" "Drink so," was the invariable answer; to which he would reply, in a loving manner, [illegible] then give her a [illegible] ing [illegible] them [illegible] his words, that he hadn't been drinking, that he had been at a lodge or at something else. Then she would cry and he would swear, and sometimes the brute struck her.

The humorous papers make jokes of men coming home drunk, and saying they have been at lodges. It is a sorry joke. The poor wife who has to receive a brute, stronger than she, whose nature has been completely changed by the infernal stuff, who does not know but that she will be struck to the floor, sees no humor in a drunken husband. Men are none too good when they are themselves—what are they when they are changed entirely, and all the good that is in them, naturally, is turned to bad? There is no humor in Rum.

It was out of regard for Mrs. Adams that I never entered the house after my midnight carouses by the front door. I had a neat little ladder concealed behind the house, and that I put up against the lean-to, ran up the roof, opened my window and entered quietly that way. I would take my candle at 9 o'clock and bid Mrs. Adams good-night, saying that I was tired and wanted to be up in the morning betimes, and she would say I was a good boy, and I would go to my room, blow out the candle, slip out of the window and hasten to where the other boys were awaiting me, and make a night of it, poor Mrs. Adams thinking the while that I was soundly sleeping in my bed.

Rum makes liars of boys, as well as men. No one who is habituated to its use can possibly tell the truth in anything relating to it. It deadens all moral sense. The victim of Rum, whose face blazes like a comet, and whose nose is in blotches, every shade of which says "Rum" as plainly as though it were branded with a hot iron, will swear by his mother's grave that he is not drinking at all, that he "may occasionally take something light, but as for what might be called drinking, it is absurd;" he will evolve elaborate lies, and do it as easily as winking, when he himself is proof that he is lying.

I was living every day of my life to the excellent Mrs. Adams, though my youth saved me. My face was flushed, but I had not been long enough at it to have the distinctive rum marks branded on me. But they came afterward.

There was Jim Thompson, Star Brown, Seth Pennibacker, Le Roy Keyser and myself, as bad a quintette as was ever gathered together. There was not a melon patch or an orchard within ten miles that we did not know all about, and that we had not, in the season, raided and robbed.

And the inherent wickedness that follows Rum, that is engendered by it, did not stop with orchards and melon patches. We once, in a fit of drunken bravado, stole a boat from a farmer up the river and loaded it with his own apples and sailed in it down to the village, where in sheer wantonness and at infinite pains and with great labor, we carried the apples to the doors of the poor women of the town, and left them.

The boat we set adrift in the river, and the farmer was at great cost and trouble to reclaim it, to say nothing of the waste of his choice fruit.

What did we do these things for? The Lord only knows. A half-dozen drunks in us, and we were ready for anything. The whisky fired us up to the commission of anything that was wild and reckless. We cared nothing for consequences. If the effect of stimulant died out or waned before we reached the farm selected to be raided, there was the black bottle which was always with us, and that sufficed to revive the flame. Danger! We were always armed, and many a faithful dog did we kill, and the farmer who owned him would have shared the fate of the dog, had he interfered with us. It is a thousand mercies that we did not commit murder, in our wild exploits.

We did once, nearly. A farmer was awakened by our noise one night, when we were more reckless than usual, because more drunk, and attempted to defend his property. We set upon him, and so beat him that he was taken up for dead. We escaped. He knew every one of us, but did not dare to prosecute. He was actually afraid of the gang, and endured his beating and loss without a murmur.

And yet there was not a naturally bad boy in the lot. There wasn't one of them who would have stolen a pin for gain or harmed a fly,—it was the awakening by rum of the brute that is inherent in all unthinking boys, it was the disarming of everything good by this one provoker of evil. Whiskey converted a score of naturally good boys into so many demons upon mischief bent.

None of this devilment was done without whisky. It is a most curious thing, and one deserving the careful consideration of those who study the mental and physical man. I would always be ashamed of this kind of work, and would swear to myself that I would do no more of it. I could see no reason why I should walk five miles into the country, poison a valuable dog which was not only of money value to the owner but was loved by the members of the family, and whose death would be a grief to them all, and take the chances of shot-guns and cudgels, for a lot of apples which I did not want and which were invariably strewed along the road after they were stolen. And I would swear to myself that I would not drink and I would come home early, amend this sort of life, and live quietly and be decent. I would go so far as to borrow a book of Mrs. Adams, and agree with myself that I would stay at home that night and read, till 11 o'clock, and go to bed, and sleep till morning, and awake with a decent feeling in my head. I would draw pictures in my mind of virtuous living and the delights of comfortable staying at home, with books and perhaps some writing to do, and all that, but before I had been quiet an hour, my reading I found to be very tiresome work. I could not fasten my mind upon it. Despite all my good resolutions I would approach the window and say to myself: "I can't break off all at once, but I must accustom myself to this new life by degrees. I will go and meet the boys, but I will not drink, and will come home early."

Then up would go the window, out upon the roof, down would go my ladder, and off to the rendezvous at Huddeback's.

The bottle, as a matter of course. Then would come that other piece of self-deception, which is the most complete and perfect trap the devil has in his whole outfit.

"I will take just one drink, and no more."

I would take that one drink, and immediately all my good resolutions were scattered to the four winds. That infernal warming of the system, the unnatural exileration, the fire coursing through the veins, mounting to the brain, and tearing out prudence, resolves, better aspirations, and everything else that was good.

Drink! Why not? That one draught made life take on another color. I was no longer a boy, an apprentice, but I owned the world. I was a king among men, I was a capitalist, a man who owned my employer. If that one drink worked this wonderful transformation, what would another do? The other found its way and another uplifting. After the second drink my mother could have done nothing with me.

Then came the suggestion for a night of it, a night of it meaning either a night at cards, wrestling or losing being either a matter of indifference, or a [illegible] matter assuredly [illegible] was [illegible] forgotten what "next day."

## Humor.

### HE COULD TAKE A HOKE.

#### An Illinois Man Learning to Talk Spanish in the Jose Country Finds the Letter "J" a Stumbling Block.

A few days since a stranger from the unconverted wilds of the East, where mugwumpery was born and tenderfeet attain their highest state of effectiveness, came out to Albuqurque to visit a friend. While walking along Railroad avenue he said to his friends:

"There goes a man I met up at La Junta," giving the "j" the natural pronunciation."

"You mean La Hunta," the friend replied. "That's a Spanish name, and in that language "j" takes the sound of "h."

"Is that so? Well, I must try to catch on to that."

After strolling along a short distance farther he asked:

"Where are these Jemes springs of which I see so much in the papers?"

"You should say Haymess springs; they are over here in the mountains about 60 miles."

"Darn the language—it breaks me all up. That's a pretty house over there—that Armije house—isn't it?" and again he gave the "j" its proper pronunciation.

"You mean the Armiho house; yes, it's a nice one, too."

"Damischa way of abusing the English alphabet. I reckon, then, that must be the Haffa Brothers' store down the street there?"

"No, that is not a Spanish name. I think it is French. However, it is pronounced as spelled."

"Well, how in Santa Fe is a fellow to tell what's Spanish and what isn't? Why couldn't they build their language according to the original plans?"

"Oh, you'll soon catch on. You will find it safest to give the Spanish pronunciation to nearly everything here."

An hour later they sat down at the table of the San Felipe Hotel, and, after scanning the bill of fare, the stranger said to the waiter:

"You may bring me a nice, huicy piece of roast beef, some pig's howl with caper sauce, some fricased hack-rabbit, some pork with apple helly, some boiled potatoes with the hackets on—unskun, you know—some tarts with currant ja—I mean currant ham, and, ah, some——"

At this point the waiter swooned, and the guests in the room let out a roar of laughter that gave the chandeliers the chills and fever. This made the stranger mad and he leaped to his feet like a crazy man, took off his coat and threw it down on the floor, and stamped on it, and howled:

"You fellers are tryin' to play me for a sucker, but by the eternal, you've struck the wrong snag! Whoopee! (and he jumped up and slapped his fists) I'm a destroyin' cyclone from Illinoy, an' I kin lick the hull crowd! Spanish? I kin sling more Spanish in a holy minute than Montezuma could in a year! Kin I? Well, I should chaculate that I kin! Let some idiot pull off his hacket and hump onto me, an' the first time I hit 'im he'll think he has the him-hams! Spanish! Oh, I guess not! My name's Jeremi—I mean Heremiah Hones, from Hacksonville, Illinoy, an' when my dander's up I'm a ravin' hyena! You played me for a sucker, but you musn't judge a man by his looks. Whoop, go sound the hubllee. Somebody come out and face me. Let some him-crow galoot come to the front and critisize my Spanish hargon.

His friends got hold of him and took him from the room, and as he went through the door he remarked:

"I kin take a hoke, but by Hupiter, it makes me mad for a lot of hackasses to try to play me for a greeny!

### Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood.

Suburban Belle—"How delightful it must be to spend Christmas in a great country house, like Stilton Grange, for instance."

Delightful Stranger (from London)—"Yaas. By-the-by, her grace of Stilton has just written to say she expects me there for Christmas week. S'pose I shall have to go!"

Suburban Belle—"Won't you find it rather lonely?"

Delightful Stranger—"Lonely! A—why?"

Suburban Belle—"Because I saw in today's *Morning Post* that the duke and duches, and family are not expected back from Australia before February. (Collapse of delightful stranger."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

### Would Rather Fight.

While on a prospecting tour in Colorado we stopped all night at a stage stand. Next morning we sat down to one of those dreadful breakfasts that can be found nowhere but in the West—slate colored coffee, yellow biscuit, and pork swimming in lard.

Indians were reported as being in the neighborhood. The landlord proposed that he would send his son with us across the range as an additional protection against the savages.

"Will he fight?" asked Maj. Smith.

"Fight?" replied the landlord. "Well, I should say so. Why he'd a durn sight sooner fight than eat breakfast."

"Yes," said the major, glancing at the breakfast table; "I wouldn't wonder; so would I."

### What She Feared.

"I understand, Mr. Softley," said Miss Muffin, "that you play the violin."

"Well, yes, Miss Muffin, I—a—try to play the violin."

"That's what I heard. You see, Mr. Softley, we are going to have a little sociable at our house next Thursday evening. I wanted to invite you, but ma—she is so very anxious not to give anybody any trouble—ma was afraid that——"

"Oh, no trouble at all. I assure you, Miss Muffin," eagerly interposed Softley. "It will be a positive pleasure to me to bring my violin."

"Ye-e-s—that's what ma was afraid of.'

### He Had No Objection.

"How does your father seem to regard my coming here?" anxiously asked Adolphus of little Bobby while Miss Maud was up-stairs getting ready to present herself.

"I guess he don't care nothin' about it," replied Bobby, carelessly.

"So he has no objection, eh? But what did he say, my little man?"

"He said if Maud was a mind to make a fool of herself, why let her."

### The Girl He Married.

"Isn't it too bad, the news from New York about Cousin Augustus?"

"What news?"

"Why, he has written my brother that he has married a cash girl. Only think, with his family, means and prospects, to marry a shop waiter girl?"

"Oh, I guess it isn't as bad as you fear. This 'cash girl' is worth a cool hundred thousand in her own right."

"Oh, that kind of a cash girl?"—*The Judge.*

### The Awful Small Boy.

"Say," said the small boy of the Var family to the minister, "do you like rooster's tails?"

"Why, no!" said the minister in astonishment; "why do you ask?"

"Oh," said the boy, "Pa said you were awful fond of cockfighting."

### LIFE IN GEORGIA.

#### Serving a Warrant on Lost Mountain.

From Joel Chandler Harris's humorous and dramatic story, "Trouble on Lost Mountain," in the January *Century*, we take this characteristic incident of mountain life in Northern Georgia: "On one occasion shortly after the war, Abe had gone to the little county town on business, and had been vexed into laying rough hands on one of the prominent citizens who was a trifle under the influence of liquor. A warrant was issued, and Dave McLendon, the sheriff of the county, a stumpy little man, whose boldness and prudence made him the terror of criminals, was sent to serve it. Abe, who was on the lookout for some such visitation, saw him coming, and prepared himself. He stood in the doorway, with his rifle slung carelessly across his left arm.

"'Hold on thar, Dave!' he cried, as the latter came up. 'The sheriff, knowing his man, halted.

"'I hate to fling away my manners, Dave,' he went on, 'but folks is gittin' to be mighty funny these days. A man's obleeged to s'arch his best frien's 'fore he kin find out the'r which-aways. Dave, what sort of a dockyment is you got ag'in' me?'

"'I got a warrant, Abe,' said the sheriff pleasantly.

"'Well, Dave, hit won't fetch me,' said Abe.

"'Oh, yes!' said the sheriff. 'Yes it will, Abe. I bin a-usin' these kind er warrants a mighty long time, an' they fetches a feller every what.'

"'Now, I'll tell you what, Dave,' said Abe, patting his rifle, 'I got a dockyment here that'll fetch you a blame sight quicker'n your dockyment'll fetch me; an' I tell you right now, plain an' flat, I hain't a-gwine to be drug aroun' an' slapped in jail.'

"The sheriff leaned carelessly against the rail fence in the attitude of a man who is willing to argue an interesting question.

"'Well, I tell you how I feel about it, Abe,' said the sheriff, speaking very slowly. 'You kin shoot me, but you can't shoot the law. Bang away at me, an' that's another warrant after you. This yer one what I'm already got don't amount to shucks, so you better fling on your coat, saddle your hoss an' go right along wi' me thes ez neighborly ez you please.'

"'Dave,' said Abe, 'if you come in at that gate you er a goner.'

"'Well, Abe,' the sheriff replied, 'I 'lowed you'd kick; I know what human natur' on these hills is, an' so I jes axed some er the boys to come along. They er right down thar in the holler. They hain't got no mo' idea what I come fer'n the man in the moon; yit they'd make a mighty purt posse. Tooby shore, a great man like you ain't afeared fer ter face a little bit er law.'

"Abe Hightower hesitated a moment, and then went into the house. In a few minutes he issued forth and went out to the gate where the sheriff was. The faces of the two men were a study. Neither betrayed any emotion nor alluded to the warrant. The sheriff asked after the 'crap,' and Abe told him it was 'middlin' peart,' and asked him to go into the house and make himself at home until the horse could be saddled. After a while the two rode away. Once during the ride Abe said:

"'I'm mighty glad it w'an't that feller what run ag'in you last fall, Dave.'

"'Why?' asked the sheriff.

"'Bekaze I'd a' plugged him certain an' shore,' said Abe

"'Well,' said the sheriff, laughing, 'I wuz a-wishin' mighty hard about that time that t'other feller had got 'lected.'"

### REBUKED BY A CHILD.

#### A Lesson Which All Cross Fathers Should Commit to Memory at Once.

"Papa, what makes the rain come down?" said a very small girl to her parent, as they stood, father, mother, and child, waiting under the shelter of a grocery sign till the car should come along.

"Don't bother me," said the father. "Really, Mama, that child is getting to be a perfect nuisance. She is always asking absurd questions."

"I think she's real cunning," said the mother.

"That's the way you spoil her. You encourage her to be cunning and she makes the most ridiculous ass of herself all the time."

"Well, she's going to be very clever."

"I don't believe it. I don't believe she'll know her way home when she grows up."

"It's time that car was coming along," said the wife quietly.

"I suppose there's some blamed jam down the street. I don't see any in sight yet, and we've been here twenty minutes."

"Pa," said the small child, "I don't see any car track on this street."

It was so. They were on Tyler street, and they were waiting for the Turk street car. The mother hummed the "Nanon" waltz all the way home, but the old man was very mad, and the child was quite unconsciously mistress of the situation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

### A Brutal Conductor.

"I can't let this girl travel over this road on that half fare ticket," said the new conductor to the widow Flapjack.

"Why not? what is the matter with my little girl?"

"She is no child. She is more than half grown."

"Well, if that don't beat everything then I'll give it up. Here poor little Mamie has been traveling over this road on a child's ticket for the last ten years, and now all at once you say she is no child. That's a new way to worry the traveling public."

She paid full fare, and then the diminutive girl in the corner pulled herself out, so to speak, like a marine telescope.—*Texas Siftings.*

### Touched His Tender Spot.

"Well, that beats me," exclaimed a sour-looking passenger to a subdued sort of a man, who sit in the seat in front of him: 'just listen to the jaw of that woman across the aisle. If I had a wife like that I would get a divorce in two weeks."

"Do you think it would be possible?"

"Possible! You bet; I'm a lawyer, and I'd find a way to do it so quick it would make her head swim."

"Do you mean it?" inquired the subdued looking man, earnestly.

"Of course. But what's that to you?"

"To me, stranger? Ah, were it nothing! She is my

# Miscellany.

### AN ELECTRIC SUPPER.

**Some of the Achievements of Man's Most Wonderful Servant.**

Dr. William Hammer gave an electric supper to a few old classmates on New Year's eve, says the New York *World*. It was like an evening in school. Mr. Hammer has been associated with Edison, the great electrician, for such a long time, and has become so steeped in electricity that it fairly oozes out at his finger tips. He carries lightning about in his pockets as carelessly as a boy would carry a toad. His pretty little home at No. 23 Rowland street is built upon Leyden jars and batteries and queer electrical inventions, and everything about the place from opening the front gate to blacking shoes is done by electricity. You can't walk across the threshold without ringing bells or sounding burglar alarms or lighting the gas, or doing some odd things that you never dreamed of doing. Thursday evening Mr. Hammer had all the hidden wires about his house connected so a to give his twenty guests a lively time. As far as outward appearance went, the parlors and dining-room looked like any other well furnished apartments. But hidden beneath the carpets and in the walls and ceilings were strange systems of wires and buttons and signals that made the place like one of the enchanted castles we used to read about in fairy-tale days.

You enter the gate and the house appears dark, but as your foot touches the lower stoop three electric lights blaze out, and the number of the house appears in bright relief. The next step sets a bell to jingling, and the third throws open the door and lights the gas in the hall by electricity, transmitted by the pressure of the foot. Inside the hall there is an odd-looking foot-rest attached to the hat rack, and by pressing a button a pair of brushes come out and shine your shoes. Upstairs, where you remove your wraps, there is a bedroom that would be worth a fortune to a lazy man. By touching you head to the pillow the gas 15 feet away is extinguished, and by pressing a knob at the foot of the bed it is lit again. Outside the door a clock-work attachment sounds a drum at the proper time, and if the occupant does not get up after 15 minutes' grace, the bed rises on its hind legs and dumps the sleeper out on the floor.

In the parlors the guests who had come early stood about in little groups. Nobody sat down, although ottomans and sofas and chairs were scattered through the rooms. Every newcomer was cordially greeted and a chair pushed towards him. If he sat down—as he usually did—the chair either doubled up on him or started for the door with him, or disappeared or completely exploded. If he sat on a sofa he set a banjo to playing on the opposite wall, and a drum to beating; or if he took another seat the movement put out the lights and introduced queer phosphorescent figures. No man knew when he was safe, although there were a few apparently safe seats. In one of these Humorist Brown was telling a funny story. He had left electricity far behind, and just as he reached the climax a pretty funnel-shaped Japanese affair, like a big dunce cap, that ornamented the ceiling overhead, dropped quietly down and covered him up, silently extinguishing the story and the storyteller.

Somebody proposed music, and half of a selection went very nicely on the piano. But just as every one became interested something seemed to give way, and instead of strings the keys beat upon a horrible jangle of drums and gongs and bells, and every kind of noise-producing implement. But the worst came in the dining-room. About 11 o'clock the 20 guests sat down to a table loaded with the usual delicacies. At the head a figure of Jupiter presided. At a signal the great god began to talk (phonographically), and made a welcome address. He wore electric lights for shirt studs, bibulous red light for a nose, and his green eyes had the snap of lighting in them, while blue bolts blazed from his pocket.

The table seemed bewitched. Touch a knife or fork and it put out the lights and introduced queer sights. Put your spoon into a dish of cream and it flared up in great columns of green or red flames many feet high, like a fountain of fire. Reach for an innocent-looking sandwich and it rang a bell inside, where the meat ought to be. Try to pick up an orange and a drum beat inside. Help yourself to pudding, and the dish and all slid silently in to the great unknown. Ask for Malaga grapes and find that an electric light flashed from each one as you pulled the stem. Pour a glass of lemonade and it was incandescent and full of fire as it touched your lips. And yet everything was good to eat and the coffee was cooked by electricity.

And when the little clock tinkled out 12, ushering in the new year, and the chimes from the distant churches came softly into the room, pandemonium seemed to have changed places with the modest dining-room. Two big cannon unexpectedly went off with a suddenness that rolled every man back from the table, the lights disappeared, gongs under each chair beat a tattoo and two bricks dropped off the chimney. For a few minutes every malignant noise ever invented was piled on top of one another, and then silence and the lights came back, and supper was resumed as calmly as if such a thing as a scare had never been known.

After supper electric fireworks and phonograph experiments and a luminous chamber of horrors sent the guests home with a bewildered feeling that somehow they had been living a half a century ahead of the new year.

### "Kismet."

"Have you ever been seasick?" asked a young man of his best girl. "No; but I came mighty near it once." "I saw two men kissing each other. Ugh!"

The editor is informed: "I dreamt a strange dream of bliss; I thought that some one came and held my soul in one long kiss, and softly spoke my name." The above harrowing tale is written by a latter day poet and is false. Unless his name is Pistwipft, she never could have uttered it while holding his soul "in one long kiss." We are reliably informed that no names are mentioned during paroxysms of the kind the poet describes. Trot out another poet.

It is thought that a good square kiss right on the mouth would smack some of the nonsense out of Mary Anderson, if it got in its work before it was frozen.

### A Patriot From Away Out.

"It's all foolishness to talk about demonetizing silver or ever stopping the coinage," said a passenger from the West, emphatically. "I have no patience with these gold-standard fellows. They are enemies to the business interests of the country. They would commit a crime against the people, and it must not be permitted. I feel so much interest in the subject that I'm going down to Washington to see what I can do. I know that my business is threatened with destruction by these anti-silver fanatics, and I believe every man is."

"Let's see—what business did you say you were in?"

"Me? Oh, I own a silver mine out in Nevada."

### She Wanted Fido to be in Style.

"Mr. Snagg the next time you go to Pittsburg you must get me a temporary ban for Fido," said Mrs. Snaggs, yesterday morning.

"A temporary ban!" snorted Snaggs; "what in the name of sense is a temporary ban?"

"I don't know, but I see that all the dogs in New York are being put under a temporary ban, and I suppose it's the latest style of blanket, for the winter, you know."

### Gen. John A. Logan,

U. S. Senator from Illinois, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have within the last year or so, suffered intensely with same disease. I began to take "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am thoroughly satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I do not hesitate to recommend it." It is taken internally, and never fails to cure the worst case. Sold by all druggists. Write for free 40 page pamphlet to R. L. Stephenson, Washington, D. C.

### THE MARRIAGE RING.

**Dr. Talmadge's Second Sermon—Good Advice Which Ladies Should Follow in Choosing a Husband—Why it is Better to Remain Single Than Marry an Utterly Worthless Man.**

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle the second of his series of sermons on "The Marriage Ring." Having spoken last Sunday on "The Choice of a Wife," he to-day preached on "The Choice of a Husband." The organist rendered the sonata in C minor by Rheinberger. Congregational singing, led by Prof. Ahl's cornet, included that of the hymn beginning—

"Awake, my soul, to joyful lays!
And sing thy great Redeemer's praise."

Selecting his text from Ruth i. 9, "The Lord grant you that ye may find rest, each of you in the house of her husband," the eloquent preacher said:

This was the prayer of pious Naomi for Ruth and Orpah, and is an appropriate prayer now in behalf of unmarried womanhood. Naomi, the good old soul, knew that the devil would take their cases in hand if God did not, so she prays: "The Lord grant you that he may find rest, each of you in the house of her husband."

In this series of sermons on "The Marriage Ring," I last Sabbath gave prayerful and Christian advice to men in regard to the selection of a wife, and to-day I give the same prayerful and Christian advice to women in regard to the selection of a husband, but in all these sermons saying much that I hope will be appropriate for all ages and all classes.

I applaud the celibacy of a multitude of women who, rather than make unfit selection, have made none at all. It has not been a lack of opportunity for marital contract on their part, but their own culture and refinement, and their exalted idea of to what a husband ought to be, have caused their declinature. They have seen so many women marry imbeciles, or ruffians, or impotent sots, or lifetime incapables, or magnificent nothings, or men who before marriage were angelic and afterward diabolic, that they have been alarmed and stood back. They saw so many boats go into the maelstrom that they steered into other waters. Better for a woman to live alone, though she live a thousand years, than to be annexed to one of these masculine failures with which society is surfeited. The patron saint of almost every family circle is some such unmarried woman, and among all the families of cousins she moves around, and her coming in each house is the morning, and her going away is the night.

In my large circle of kindred, perhaps twenty families in all, it was an Aunt Phœbe. Paul gave a letter of introduction to one whom he calls "Phœbe, our sister," to one went up from Cenchrea to Rome, commending her for her kindness and Christian service, and imploring for her all courtesies. I think Aunt Phœbe was named after her. Was there a sickness in any of the households, she was there ready to sit up and count out the drops of medicine. Was there a marriage, she helped deck the bride for the altar. Was there a new soul incarnated, she was there to rejoice as the nativity. Was there a sore bereavement, she was there to console. The children rushed out at her first appearance, crying, "Here comes Aunt Phœbe," and but for parental interference they would have pulled her down with their caresses, for she was not very strong, and many severe illnesses had given her enough glimpses of the next world to make her heavenly minded. Her table was loaded up with Baxter's "Saints' Rest," Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," and Jay's "Morning and Evening Exercises," and John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and like books, which have fitted out whole generations for the heaven upon which they have already entered.

"De Witt," she said to me one day, "twice in my life I have been so overwhelmed with the love of God that I fainted away and could hardly be resuscitated. Don't tell me there is no heaven. I have seen it twice." If you would know how her presence would know how her presence would soothe an anxiety, or lift a burden, or cheer a sorrow, or leave a blessing on every room in the house, ask any of the Talmages. She had tarried at her early home, taking care of an invalid father, until the bloom of life had somewhat faded, but she found interest the young folks with some three or four tender passages in her own history, so that we all knew that it was not through one lack of opportunity that she was not the queen of one household, instead of being a benediction on a whole circle of households. At about 70 years of age she made her last visit to my house, and when she sat in my Philadelphia church I was more embarrassed at her presence than by all the audience, because I felt that in religion I had got no further than the a, b, c, while she had learned the whole alphabet, and for many years had finished the y and z. When she went out of this life into the next, what a shout there must have been in heaven, from the front door clear up to the back seat in the highest gallery! I saw the other day in the village cemetery of Somerville, N. J., her resting place, the headstone having on it the words which thirty years ago she told me she would like to have inscribed there, namely: "The morning cometh."

Had she a mission in the world? Certainly. As much as Caroline Herschel, first amanuensis for her illustrious brother, and then his assistant in astronomical calculations, and then discovering worlds for herself, dying at 98 years of age, still busy with the stars till she sped beyond them; as much as had Florence Nightingale, the nurse of the Crimea; or Grace Darling, the heroine woman of Long Stone Lighthouse; or Mary Lyon, the teacher of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary; or Hannah Moore, the Christian authoress of England; or Dorothea Dix, the angel of mercy for the insane; or Anna Etheridge, among the wounded of Blackburn's Ford; or Margaret Breckenridge, at Vicksburg; or Mary Shelton, distributing roses, and grapes, and cologne in a Western hospital; or thousands of other glorious women like them, who never took the marriage sacrament. Appreciate all this, my sister, and it will make you deliberate before you rush out of the single state into another, unless you are sure of betterment.

Deliberate and pray. Pray and deliberate. As I showed you in my former sermon, a man ought to supplicate Divine guidance in such crisis; how much more important that you solicit it! It is easier for a man to find an appropriate wife than for a woman to find a good husband. This is a matter of arithmetic, as I showed in former discourse. Statistics show that in Massachusetts and New York States, women have a majority of hundreds of thousands. Why this is, we leave others to surmise. It would seem that woman is a favorite with the Lord, and that therefore he has made more of that kind. From the order of the creation in Paradise, it is evident that woman is an improved edition of man. But whatever be the reason for it, the fact is certain, that she who selects a husband has a smaller number of people to select from than he who selects a wife. Therefore a woman ought to be especially careful in her choice of a lifetime companionship. She cannot afford to make a mistake.

If a man, after his selection, he can spend his evenings at the club, and dull his sensibilities by tobacco smoke, but woman has no club room for refuge, and would find it difficult to habituate herself to cigars. If a woman make a bad job of marital selection, the probability is that nothing but a funeral can relieve it. Divorces cases in court may interest the public, but the love letters of a married couple are poor reading except for those who write them. Pray God that you be delivered from irrevocable mistake!

Avoid affiance with a despisar of the Christian religion, whatever else he may have or may not have. I do not say he must needs be a religious man, for Paul says the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife; but marriage with a man who hates the Christian religion will insure you a life of wretchedness. He will caricature your habit of kneeling in prayer. He will speak depreciatingly of Christ. He will wound all the most sacred feelings of your soul. He will put your home under the anathema of the Lord God Almighty. In addition to the anguish with which he will fill your life, there is great danger that he will despoil your hope of heaven, and make your marriage relation an infinite and eternal disaster. If you have made such engagement your first duty is to break it. My word may come just in time to save your soul.

Further do not unite in marriage with a man of bad habits in the idea of reforming him. If now, under the restraint of your present acquaintance, he will not give up his bad habits, after he has won the prize you cannot expect him to do so. You might as well plant a violet in the face of a northeast storm with the idea of appeasing it. You might as well run a schooner alongside of a burning ship with the idea of saving the ship. The consequence will be, schooner and ship will be destroyed together.

The almshouse could tell the story of a hundred women who married men to reform them. If by 25 years of age a man has been grappled by intoxicants, he is under such headway that your attempt to stop him would be very much like running up the track with a wheelbarrow to stop a Hudson River express train. What you call an inebriate nowadays is not a victim to wine or whisky, but to logwood and strychnine and nux vomica. All these poisons have kindled their fires in his tongue and brain, and all the tears of a wife weeping cannot extinguish the flames. Instead of marrying a man to reform him, let him reform first and then give him time to see whether the reform is to be permanent. Let him understand that if he cannot do without his bad habits for two years, he must do without you forever.

Avoid union with one supremely selfish or so wound up in his occupation that he has no room for another. You occasionally find a man who spreads himself so widely over the path of life that there is no room for any one to walk beside him. He is not the one blade of a scissors incompetent without the other blade, but he is a chisel made to cut his way through life alone, or a file full of roughness, made to be drawn across society without any affinity for other files. His disposition is a life-long protest against marriage. Others are so married to their occupation or profession that the taking of any other bride is a case of bigamy.

There are men as severely tied to their literary work as was Chatterton, whose essay was not printed because of the death of the Lord Mayor. Chatterton made out the following account: "Lost by the Lord Mayor's death in this essay, one pound, eleven shillings, and six-pence. Gained in elegies and essays, five pounds and five shillings." Then he put what he had gained by the Lord Mayor's death opposite what he had lost, and wrote under it: "And Am glad he is dead by three pounds, thirteen shillings and sixpence."

When a man is as hopelessly literary as that, he ought to be a perpetual celibate; his library, his laboratory, his books, are all the companionship needed. Indeed, some of the mightiest men this world ever saw have not patronized matrimony. Cowper, Pope, Newton, Swift, Locke, Walpole, Gibbon, Hume, Arbuthnot, were single. Some of these, marriage would have helped. The right kind of a wife would have cured Cowper's gloom, and given to Newton more practicability, and been a relief to Locke's overtasked brain. A Christian wife might have converted Hume and Gibbon to a belief in Christianity. But Dean Swift did not deserve a wife, from the way in which he broke the heart of Jane Waring first, and Esther Johnson afterwards, and last of all "Vanessa." The great wit of the day, he was outwitted by his own cruelties.

Amid so many possibilities of fatal mistake, am I not right in urging you to seek the unerring wisdom of God, and before you are infatuated? Because most marriages are fit to be made convinces us that they are divinely arranged. Almost every cradle has an affinity towards some other cradle. They may be on the opposite sides of the earth, but one child gets out of this cradle and another child gets out of that cradle, and with their first steps they start for each other. They may diverge from the straight path, going towards the north, or south, or east, or west. They may fall down, but the two rise facing each other. They are approaching all through infancy. The one through all the years of boyhood is going the same the one who is coming through all the years of girlhood to meet him. The decision of parents as to what is best concerning them and the changes of fortune, may for a time seem to arrest the two journeys, but on they go. They may never have seen each other. They may never have heard of each other.

But the pilgrims who started at the two cradles are nearing. After 18, 20, or 30 years the two come within sight. At the first glance they may feel a dislike, and they may slacken their step, yet something that the world calls fate, and that religion calls Providence, urges them on and on. They must meet. They come near enough to join hands in social acquaintance, after a while to join hands in friendship, after a while to join hearts. The delegate from the one cradle comes up the east side of the church with her father. The delegate from the other cradle comes up the west aisle of the church. The two long journeys end at the same shrine, and returned, their two chains made out of many years are forged together by the golden link which the groom puts upon the third finger of the left hand. One on earth, may they be one in heaven!

But there are so many exceptions to the general rule of natural affinity, that only those are safe who pray for the right hand to lead them. Because they depended on themselves and not on God there are thousands of women every year going to the slaughter. In India women leap on the funeral pyre of a dead husband. We have a worse spectacle than that in America—women innumerable leaping on the funeral pyre of a living husband.

Avoid all proposed alliances through newspaper advertisements. Many women, just for fun, have answered such advertisements, and have been led on from step to step to catastrophe infinite. All the men who write such advertisements are villains and lepers—all without a single exception. All! All!! Do you answer them just for fun? I will tell you a safer and healthier fun. Thrust your hand through the cage at a menagerie, and stroke the back of a cobra from the East Indies. Put your head in the mouth of a Bengal tiger. Run a race if the wheel of fortune turns so rapidly, that through some investment all these in a few years may be gone. There are some things, however, that are a perpetual fortune—good manners, geniality of soul, kindness, intelligence, sympathy, courage, perseverance, industry, and whole-heartedness. Marry such a one, and you have married a fortune, whether he have an income now of $50,000 a year, or an income of $500. A bank is secure according to its capital stock, and not to be judged by the deposits for a day or a week. A man is rich according to his sterling qualities, and not according to the vacillating flow of circumstances, which may leave with him a large amount of resources to-day and withdraw them to-morrow. If a man is worth nothing but money he is poor indeed. If a man have upright character, he is rich. Property may come and go; he is independent of the markets. Nothing can lay him out; nothing can sell him out. He may have more money one year than another, but his better fortunes never vacillate.

Yet, do not expect to find a perfect man. If you find one without any faults, incapable of mistakes, never having guessed wrongly, his patience never having been perturbed, immaculate in speech, in temper, in habits, do not marry him. Why? Because you would enter a lunatic asylum. What would you do with a perfect man, who are not perfect yourself? And how dare you hitch your imperfection fast on such supernatural excellence? What a companion you would make for an angel! In other words, there are no perfect men. There never was put one perfect pair, and they slipped down the banks of Paradise together. We occasionally find a man who says he never sins. We know he lies when he says it. We have had financial dealings with two or three perfect men, and they cheated us woefully. Do not, therefore, look for an immaculate husband, for you will not find him.

But do not become cynical on this subject. Society has a great multitude of grand men, who know how to make home happy. When they come to be husbands they evince a nobility of nature and a self-sacrificing spirit that surpass even the heroic. Those are the men who cheerfully sit in dark and dirty business offices, ten feet by twelve, in summer time hard at work, while the wives and daughters are off at Saratoga, Mount Desert, or the White Sulphur. These are the men who, never having had much education themselves, have their sons at Yale, and Harvard and Virginia University.

I was reading of a bridal reception. The young man had brought home the choice of his heart, in her elaborate and exquisite apparel. As she stood in the gay drawing-room, and amid the gay group, the young man's eyes filled with tears of joy as he thought that she was his, for ever and ever, and then stood at the same parlor on another festal occasion. She wore the same dress, for business had not opened as brightly to the young husband as he expected, and he had never been able to purchase for her another dress. Her face was not as bright and smooth as it had been years before, and a careworn look had made its signature on her countenance. As the husband looked at her he saw the difference between this occasion and the former, and he went over where she sat, and said: "You remember the time when we were here before. You have the same dress on. Circumstances have somewhat changed, but you look to me far more beautiful than you did then." There is such a thing as conjugal fidelity, and many of you know it in your own homes.

But, after all the good advice we may give you, we come back to the golden pillar from which we started, the tremendous truth that no one but God can guide you in safety about this matter, that may decide your happiness for two worlds—this and the next. So, my sister, I put your case where Naomi put that of Ruth and Orpah when she said: "The Lord grant you that ye may find rest, each of you in the house of her husband."

I imagine the hour for which you pledged your troth arrived. There is much merry-making among your young friends, but there is an undertone of sadness in all the house. Your choice may have been the gladdest and the best, and the joy of the whole round of relatives, but when a young eaglet is about to leave the old nest and is preparing to put out into sunshine and storm for itself, it feels its wings tremble somewhat. So she has a good cry before leaving home, and at the marriage father and mother cry, or feel like it. If you think it is easy to give up a daughter in marriage, though it be with the brightest prospects, you will think differently when the day comes. To have all along watched her from infancy to girlhood, and from girlhood to womanhood, studious of her welfare, her slightest illness an anxiety, and her presence in your home an ever increasing joy, and then have her go away to some other home—aye, all the redolence of orange blossoms, and all the chimes of marriage bells, and all the rolling of wedding march in full diapason, and all the hilarious congratulations of your friends, cannot make you forget that you are suffering a loss irreparable. But you know it is all right, and you have a remembrance of an embarkation just like it 25 or 30 years ago, in which you were one of the parties, and, suppressing as far as possible, your sadness, you say, "good bye."

I hope that you, the departing daughter, will not forget to write often home, for whatever betide you, the old folks will never lose their interest in your welfare. Make visits to them also, as often and stay as long as you can, for there will be changes at the old place after awhile. Every time you go you will find more gray hairs on father's head, and more wrinkles on mother's brow, and, after a while, you will notice that the elastic step has become decrepitude. And some day one of the two pillars of your early home will fall, and after a while the other pillar of that home will fall, and it will be a comfort to yourself if, when they are gone, you can feel that while you are faithful to your new home, you never forget your old home, and the best friends you ever had, and those to whom you are more indebted than you ever can be to any one else, except to God—I mean your father and mother. Alexander Pope put it in effective rhythm when he said:

"Me, let the tender office long engage
To rock the cradle of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make langour smile and smoothe the bed of death;
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky."

And now I commend all this precious and splendid young womanhood before me today, to the God "who setteth the solitary in families."

### BLADE WHITTLINGS.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century, is almost forgotten, and his writings have sunk into oblivion, as they deserved—except this one exquisite bit, the best he ever wrote:

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they feared the light;
But, oh! she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight!"

THE want of the country to-day is not tariff reform, suppression of silver coinage, nor any of these vexed and much discussed questions, but a *Smith*. Never before since Capt. John Smith, just landed in Virginia, had that little interlude with Pocahontas and several and various other experiences, has our country been without a Smith prominent in its councils. Now, alas, behold! a Smithless congress, and a hard-up, heavy-hearted people. Is there not one patriot within our legislative body who is willing to sacrifice himself for the people's weal, and resign, commit suicide, emigrate, or otherwise get himself hence, that a Smith may be elected in his place, and thus the pall be lifted, the country be saved, and receive the undying blessings of a grateful people?

WASHINGTON "sasiety" is laughing amusedly at the wife of a high Democratic official, who has not been long enough out of her ancestral pine woods to become thoroughly acquainted with the social routine. She received formal calls from various gentlemen representing foreign governments, and returned them in person, going alone. Her "break" is the sensation of the hour.

IF there is one person who deserves instant death it is the idiot who plays practical jokes. They always hold an innocent person up to undeserved ridicule, and often add physical pain to mental discomposure.

IF anything more utterly tiresome exists than the conversation of a one month old bride, backed by the affectionate indorsement of the man who has been a Benedick for the same length of time, we should be glad to know what it is—that is, if you happen to be a caller on the presumably happy couple. The bride talks on but one subject—her husband—and he, silly soul, invariably sits alongside of his wife, holding her hand, patting her shoulder and gazing fondly into her face. The husband presently gets up and leaves the room, and the bride's mother comes down it, and put a baby in its place on her lap." Our information concerning the small boy as a lady's pet comes from a Philadelphia paper, which says:

A tall lady, fashionably attired, attracted great attention recently as she walked down Chestnut street, apparently indifferent to the curious stares of the pedestrians. The lady who was the object of so much attention was absorbed in the task of holding a heavy gold chain, with a bright little boy circled about the neck, at the other end of it. The little fellow was dressed in a dark plush suit, with turban to match, and did not appear to be discontented. When the lad advanced too far in the surging crowd a sudden tugging would warn him that the end of the chain had been reached, and he would return.

### Everything Goes Wrong

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings ensecured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health; which imparts a degree of vigor to the body, which is the best guarantee of safety from malarial outbreaks. Dyspepsia and over zealousness are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

# A Terrible Confession.

## A PHYSICIAN PRESENTS SOME STARTLING FACTS.

### Can It be that the Danger Indicated is Universal?

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR:—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This is just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria, and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that *I had no pain* in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand!

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was unnoticeable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt that this was our last interview but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation." As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. He began its use on the first day of June, 1883, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a *good sign* for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was gladly able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, though what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family, and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous or insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence, if at all, by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, in time, have been swept away, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can succeed in fully warning others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30.

### Circulation of the London Times.

The circulation of the London *Times* is now confined to clubs, hotels, restaurants, persons who like it to read, a very limited class of business men, and families of exceptional affluence, but thousands coming under the latter head do not take it. It is, no doubt, always glanced over—for few persons actually read through its yards of print—by the majority of peers and members of the House of Commons. The effect of the new enfranchisement will be to diminish its influence still further, as the new voters know nothing of it. While, however, its circulation declines, or at best stagnates, it probably is as an advertising medium more valuable than ever. The London morning paper having the widest circulation among the well educated class is the liberal-conservative *Standard*.

### What to Say.

Say, "you were," not "you was;" "it was I," or "we," or "they," not "it was me," or "us," or "them;" "fewer people were there," not "less people;" "he taught me," not, "he learned me;" "he put it on the table;" not "on to the table;" "he advised," or "counseled me to use the book," not "he recommended me to do so;" "she looks pretty to-day," not "prettily," although we may say "she looked prettily at her friends while thanking them for their kindness."

A LINGERING AND GENERALLY FATAL DISEASE often results from a severe Cold left to take care of itself.—Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant on the first symptom of a Cough and Cold, and so avoid jeopardizing the system. Abundant success attends the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

# The Camp Fire.

### Chat Around the Fire.

James N. Roberts, Greerton, Ala.:

My father is a reader of the dear old BLADE, also an old soldier of Co. F, 3d Ohio. He served near three years, and I write to let the boys of that company know that he is still alive, and still a Republican, and will die one; also, to let them know that Solomon Winninger, who enlisted at the same time my father did, died a few days since, at the age of 84, a good Republican.

George Young, 18th Mich., Pleasant Lake, Ind.:

I guarded rebel prisoners at Nashville, Tenn., and saw their rations at Camp Chase, Ohio, and many other places and they always had good quarters and light bread, beef, coffee, sugar, molasses, and other numerous supplies. When we got to our own lines at Vicksburg, Miss., I met rebel prisoners going home and they told me that they was ashamed of their government as they had been treated so well by the United States government and they had good clothes and blankets.

But Mr. Rebel please take a squint at us when we reached God's country, and see if you hain't better keep still. Not one in every 50 of us had a blanket, cap or shoes. Some were almost naked and covered with graybacks. Many returned with scurvy, gangrene, and other diseases. We were fed on one pint of corn meal, cob and all, and once in a while a little meat, and at long intervals a few black beans raw. Did your prisoners held in the North have such beds as we had at Andersonville? Did any of your rebel soldiers ever have to stay in such a death pit as was Cahaba, Ala., in the spring of 1865, when the Alabama river overflowed our entire prison to a depth of three feet and remained so for seven days? The keeper of that watery slum hole, Col. Jones, made no effort to take us out, but left 3,000 there to perish and rot and starve. Shame on any part of a government that would tolerate such things. Let me hear from some of the other comrades who were there at the time I speak of above.

R. Stokesberry, 123d Ind., Clinton, Ind.:

I enlisted in Company C, 123d Ind., and served through the Atlanta campaign, then back af er Hood to Nashville, and then over into North Carolina. My first fight was Kenesaw Mountain and I thought it was a hot place. My last was at Wise's Fork, North Carolina. I had got a little used to it then but still they made it hot for us for awhile. Now boys I think if soldiers could be more personable in their demands for legislation in their favor they would have more success. I would like to hear a call for $00,000 more to go down and re-take the country by ballot. That would be voting as you shot. Let the east take Virginia and North Carolina and the west take Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. We can do it and greatly benefit the soldier. The CAMP FIRE is the first that I read when I get the BLADE and correspondence from different parts for home-seekers is next.

E. T. Lee, 41st Ills., Cerro Gordo, Ills.:

I read with interest Comrade T. J. Bryant's article on Buell at Shiloh, every word of which was true, for every veteran who was at Shiloh will remember about the matter. Gen. Grant was on the field and passed through the lines of the 41st Ill., which was formed on the main road running from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. Between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. he went to the front to see Gen. Sherman returning to our division (Hurlbut's) he remarked: "You will have some work to do soon, boys." Gen. Buell and his forces did not arrive in time to render us any aid, on that memorable day neither did Gen. Wallace, with his division only eight miles away and in hearing of the guns all day.

Now there is something about the battle of Shiloh that has always been a mystery to me—why it was that it took Gen. Nelson, with his division, from 7 a. m. Sunday morning till 6 p. m. to reach the battle field at Shiloh, and how, in the name of all reason, Gen. Wallace and his division was all day reaching the right wing of the army at Shiloh. They had only eight or ten miles to go and should have made it by noon easily. The gallant troops who fought that battle on Sunday are entitled to greater praise than has ever been accorded them. They contested every foot of ground, and after the capture of the gallant Gen. Prentice and his men, under the direction of the gallant old commander, Gen. U. S. Grant, formed that last line of defense at Shiloh, around the brow of the hill where Gen. Webster, Grant's chief of staff had formed the artillery and all the regiments that came in off that battlefield, and on that line of defense decided the fate of the army at Shiloh. Not a coward was in that line, for they had all gone to the rear. There were not rebels enough in our front to have broken our line. The rebels tried it and were repulsed. I can in fancy's flight yet see the belching of the flames from the artillery, and who formed that last line of defense. Yes, my comrades, it was the gallant men who took part in that line that saved the day at Shiloh on Sunday, and the army from capture or destruction, not the gun boats, not Buell nor Lew Wallace. Let justice be done and credit given where it belongs.

G. W. Spahr, 3d Mo., Edwardsville, Ills.:

It has been several months since I brought forward anything to replenish the CAMP FIRE and perhaps you may close a reader and as attentive a listener not withstanding, as I always eager to receive the BLADE, and after glancing at the fun on the first page, I invariably turn to the CAMP FIRE. I am always refreshed with the intercourse I there enjoy with my comrades of more than twenty years ago. Variety is said to be the spice of life, and if there is any spice is not found around the CAMP FIRE I am no judge. Allow me to throw on a few Missouri pine knots, and while they blaze I will endeavor to speak of a few things as they strike me, with all due deference to the opinion of others.

Comrade W. H. Ambrose, Chicago, Ill., attacks Comrade S. C. Dorey with oaths and toes steel tipped and file sharpened, because he claims to have been a member of Co E, 18th Mo. Now, Comrade Ambrose, do, for conscience sake, take the advice you give, and "be sure you are right." Comrade Dorey told the truth in regard to his regiment. He, not you, was a member of Co. E, 18th Mo. You say you enlisted at Columbia, O., and your regiment became the 23d Ohio after the battle of Shiloh. There, my comrade, is where "you give yourself dead away." You belonged to an Ohio, and not a Missouri regiment. Mistakes like this are easily and naturally made by persons who rush to conclusions without examining the papers.

The great indignation throughout the North, resulting from the attack on Fort Sumpter, brought thousands of as brave men as ever bore a musket, and as patriotic as ever cheered their country's flag, into the field on the first call of the government for a

# Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, such as squaring the circle, trisecting the angle, construction of engines, or inquiries regarding the relative merits of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Inquiries intended for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer by the "next issue." The question bureau is always full and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle bets, disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to demand a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one man, he is to be the best judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the slightest attention unless the second and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

H. J. H., Rodman, N. Y.:

Please give an account of the St. Bartholomew massacre.

It is maintained on the one hand that it was the result of a plot laid long beforehand to annihilate the Huguenots, in which religion had the prominent part; on the other, that it was a sudden outbreak, arising wholly from political motives. A desperate struggle had for many years been waged in France between the Catholics and the Huguenots, in which both parties committed numerous outrages. It took finally the form of a conflict between the houses of Guise and Conde. The feeble Charles IX. was now king, his mother Catherine de' Medici being the real sovereign. It seems certain that neither Catherine nor brother Henry would have children, Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., was the next heir to the throne. He was by birth and education a Protestant, and had distinguished himself in war. In 1570 a piece had been patched up between the parties which was to be rendered more secure by the marriage of Henry with Margaret of Valois, the sister of the king. August 18, 1572, was fixed upon for the wedding, and many of the principal Huguenots were gathered in Paris. On the 22nd Admiral Coligni, one of the foremost Huguenots, was fired upon by an assassin named De Maurevel, known to have been a creature of Catharine, who was jealous of the influence which the admiral had acquired over the king. It has been maintained by many that the marriage of Henry and Margaret was a scheme intended only to collect the Huguenot leaders in Paris in order that the might all be put to death at once, and that the assassination of the admiral was to be the signal for a general massacre. Coligni was not killed, but severely wounded. The king visited him, and swore that the assassin should be found. The Huguenots were highly incensed, and uttered violent threats. Catharine persuaded her son that they were on the point of massacreing the Catholics, and that the only thing left to do was to kill at once the leaders of the agency. Charles in the night of the 23d gave an order for a general massacre of the Huguenots. At daybreak on the 24th the signal to be the tolling of the matin bell of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. If there is any truth in the statement that was intrusted to the duke of Guise and his the Italian guards of the palace, supported by the companies of the burghers. Orders were also sent to all the principal provincial cities directing a massacre of Huguenots throughout France. It is said that the king was reluctant to give these orders, and that at the last moment he countermanded them; but the duke of Guise, to whom the countermanded order was given, replied that it was too late, and mounting his horse rode off toward the hotel at Coligni, for the completion of the murder of the admiral was the first step to be taken. A band of assassins burst into his apartment, ran him through the body, and flung the corpse from the window. Guise was waiting on horseback. He dismounted and wiped the blood from the face of the victim in order to be sure that there had been no mistake, and as to make sure of it. At 4 o'clock in the morning the signal was given, and the general massacre was commenced. The slaughter in Paris lasted for several days. Conde and Henry of Navarre escaped by submitting, and pretending to become Catholics; but most of the Huguenots gathered in Paris were killed. But the slaughter was not confined to them. Many who had private grudges were gratifying them by the murder of others, took occasion to gratify their malice or cupidity. The orders for the massacre were executed in nearly all the cities an towns of France where Huguenots were strong, but more specifully as they could be received from Paris. It occurred at Meaux on August 25, at La Charite on the 26th, at Orleans on the 27th, at Saumur and Angers on the 28th, at Bourges on the 30th, at Troyes on September 2, at Bourges on the 11th, at Rouen on the 17th, at Toulouse on the 25th, at Romans on the 30th, at Bordeaux on October 3, and at Lyons on the 4th. Orders were also sent, generally through the opposition governors of their governors or local authorities. The number of persons put to death in all France is variously estimated at 10,000 to 100,000. The latter number is doubtless much too great; the latter much too small. The estimate of De Thou, of 30,000, is probably near the truth.

CICERO.

L. M. C., Ashtin, O.:

Please give a sketch of M. T. Cicero.

He was born January 3, 106 B. C. He and his two brothers displayed such aptitude for learning that their father removed with them to it. Rome, where they received instruction from the ablest teachers in the capital. His first extant speech was delivered when he was 26. In 79 he went to Greece partly that he might avoid being killed, partly also that he might complete his course of study. He returned after an absence of two years, immediately came forward as an orator in the forum, and his reputation obtained at once the highest distinction. He entered upon the office of consul in January, 63. Not having any real sympathy with the popular party, he now diserted his former friends, and connected himself entirely with the aristocracy. His consulship was distinguished by the outbreak of the conspiracy of Catiline, which was suppressed and finally crushed by Cicero's prudence and energy. For this service he became the idol of the aristocracy. But as soon as he laid down the consulship he had to contend with the popular party, was deserted by his former friends, retired from Rome and crossed over to Greece. Here he gave way to unmanly grief and despair and sorrow. His friends finally obtained his recall, but he did not take an active part in public affairs for some time. When the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey broke out, he hesitated which side to join, but finally decided in favor of Pompey. For this he was not only afterwards pardoned by Cæsar, but treated with the greatest kindness and respect, and allowed to return to Rome. He now retired into privacy, and composed the greater part of his philosophical and rhetorical works. The murder of Cæsar brought Cicero into active public life. He put himself at the head of the republican party, and attacked Antony with unmeasured vehemence. But this proved his ruin. On the formation of the triumvirate, Cicero's name was in the list of the proscribed. He endeavored to escape, but was overtaken by the soldiers and slain. His head and hands were cut off at Rome, and by order of Antony the orders of Augustus were nailed to the Rostra. He perished December 7, 43, in his 64th year. By his first wife, Terentia, Cicero had two children. He divorced her after living with her 30 years, and married his ward Publia, a young and wealthy maiden, but this alliance was for a speedily dissolved. As a statesman and a citizen Cicero was weak, changeful, and excessively vain. His only great work was the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy. It is as an exceedingly able author that he deserves the highest praise.

THE NOMINAL LETTER, ETC.

F. E. W., Greenfield, Iowa:

Please explain the meaning, use of, and how to find the Dominical letter, the cycle and golden number.

The council of Nice ordained in the year 325 that Easter should be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or next after the day of the vernal equinox. The days of the week are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet. A being placed against January 1. The dominical letter for the year is the letter which will then come against Sunday. The solar cycle is a period which restores the first day of the year to the same day of the week, by means of which we can find the dominical letter for any year; and therefore tell what day of the week it was or will be at any given date. The lunar cycle is a period which restores the new moon to the same day of the month. The golden number indicates the place of any given year in the lunar cycle, so that by means of it we can find the first day of March the full moon falls, and thus find Easter day. If the year begins on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on, backward. To find the Dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next B, and so on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter, as the case may be, one of these letters. The golden number, or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date, and divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number. There are many different ways of finding these dates, but the above are the shortest. The Grecorian calendar rejects the golden numbers, as they are only adapted to the old Julian calendar. Their place is supplied by another set of numbers, called epacts. These epacts are counted in Roman figures from I. to XXVIII. When a new moon falls on the 1st of January, then the epact is 0; that of the next year XI., and that of the third XXII. But in continuing this calculation, 30 is subtracted from every number exceeding 30. The epact of the fourth year is therefore reduced to III.; then for the following two years II is added again, and from the sum obtained for the 7th year, being greater than 30, that number is again subtracted. Every 19th year the epacts return, after which the same series is repeated. The epact does not give the exact age of the moon. In the Julian calendar the correction of the error in the lunar cycle is made at the end of every 300 years; in the Gregorian calendar this error is assumed to amount to one day in 312½ years. The epacts are used to determine Easter Sunday, on which the dates of all the other changeable feasts of the church depend.

MAGALHAENS, OR MAGELLAN.

J. Where did Magalhaens, the navigator, die? 2. Who took command of the vessel after his death?

1-2. He left Port San Julian, on the coast of Patagonia, in October, 1520, having first taken possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain; and proceeding still southward, on October 21 arrived in the Pacific Ocean, entered the strait dividing the island of Terre del Fuego from the continent of America, which he called the strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, but which has ever since borne his name. On November 28 he discovered two islands, which are now reduced, by the desertion of one ship and the loss of another to three vessels, put forth into the sea beyond, to which, on account of the smoothness of the water, Magalhaens gave the name of Pacific. They sailed over this untravelled ocean for three months and eight days, seeing no land but two sterile islands and suffering from disease and lack of food. On March 6, 1521, the fleet reached a group of islands, which, on account of the thievish propensities of the natives, Magalhaens called the Ladrones, and on the 16th came in sight of Samar, one of the Philippine islands, which Magalhaens named the archipelago of San Lazaro. It is said that the natives of several islands were converted to Christianity by the efforts of Magalhaens. Wishing to extend the field of conversion and subjugation, he landed with 50 armed Spaniards upon the island of Mactan, whose chieftain refused baptism. The islanders to the number of 1,500 opposed him with vigor, and Magal[haens] having exhausted his ammunition, commenced a retreat to his [boa]ts, in the course of which he was killed. The survivors gained the ships with difficulty.

THE NICARAGUAN

Facts Concerning the Pla
Great Needs of Americ
Markets for Her Goods
Well-Defended Coast.

In a recent number of the Tribune Mr. D. M. Richardson, [who] recently discussed the plan of the Nicaragua ship canal, and the ad[vantages] that would result to the United Sta[tes] from the construction, in an article cop[ied] in the paper. It is of interest to [the] people, but a synopsis is presented by a fine map of the [route] way.

THE INTER OCEANIC CANAL.

The distance between New York and San Francisco, via Lake Nicaragua, [is] 5,000 miles, and through the Straits of Magellan 13,000 miles, a saving of distance of 8,000 miles. The importance of connecting the east and west coasts of our own country with a short waterway cannot be estimated. The increased commerce between our east and west coasts that is sure to follow the completion of the proposed canal would richly repay for the investment when we consider the magnitude of the commerce of the countries bordering on the Pacific the importance of this and assumes gigantic proportions. Of the annual exports 81 per cent. go to European countries in the East, as against but 19 per cent to Pacific countries and the other 81 per cent. to the Pacific countries and the East.

The total annual foreign commerce of the ports and imports combined, of the countries bordering on the Pacific (excepting British India) are, as stated in the annual report of the state department, $900,000,000; of this grand total the United States controls but $81,171,000, or 9 per cent.

The undecided nature of our civil war will cease soon after the completion of the proposed waterway.

It is believed the United States will own at least three-fourths of the commerce of the countries bordering on the Pacific in a few years after the completion of the canal. The annual profits on this trade will be more than equal to the cost of the canal to the United States if built under the treaty with the republic of Nicaragua.

In the late Sec. Frelinghuysen was [ener]getic over this enterprise and believed it to be of quite as much importance to the welfare of the country from the standpoint as the Louisiana purchase was considered by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Monroe, was from that standpoint.

Should the United States acquire the 4,6[00] square miles of territory between Mexico and Canada border, the United States would not afford the waterway to pass permanently under the control of a foreign power for [a] canal. In fact the value of water connecting the two great oceans at this point in the light of the future development of this country cannot be estimated. It will show the government routine of the proposed canal.

The surface of Lake Nicaragua is 110 feet above the surface of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is a pure fresh water lake about 110 miles long and 45 miles wide, and from 90 feet to 120 feet deep. The water flowing into the lake annually is estimated to be sufficient to fill it twenty times the annual foreign commerce of the world.

The section from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean marked B is a canal proposed to be 56 miles long and containing five locks with 22 feet lift each, by means of which ships can reach the level of navigation. At the point marked A a dam is to be constructed, a fine location with rock abutments having been selected. The dam, made of stone, is to be 2,800 feet long and 250 feet high and elevating the San Juan river above it to a high five feet below the surface of Lake Nicaragua, the distance from this point to the lake being 22½ miles. The river San Juan is improved and straightened where the dam is completed and thus transformed into an actuary or extension of the Lake navigation is 68 miles.

From the lake to Brito, on the Pacific, 17¼ miles. This will be a canal with locks to correspond to those on the Atlantic ocean. These locks are to be 300 feet long, 85 feet wide and 30 feet deep, with gates to be operated with steam power.

There is no principal involved in the construction of the proposed canal that is not well understood. The Sault Ste. canal, connecting the waters of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, covers all the principles involved in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal and locks.

The engineer's estimate of cost (United States survey), based upon actual experimental surveys, is $41,000,000, with 25 per cent added for contingencies makes approximately $52,000,000. The report of the surveying expedition that left New York December 1, 1885, which has just returned, changes the foregoing estimates somewhat, as it proposes the enlargement of the canal locks, so that the largest class of vessels can pass each other unrestricted, and that to be 650 feet between gates, and the depth of the canal 32,000,000 tons. It is estimated that ships may pass from Greytown to Brito in 30 hours; that vessels can pass the canal in a day, 11,000 a year, which, at the average tonnage of vessels passing the Suez canal, will yield an annual traffic of 20,440,000 tons. The traffic of the Suez canal is limited in consequence of the shallowness of the water.

Edward Margeson, John Allerton, Thomas English, Edward Dotey, Edward Leister. Howland was Carver's servant; Soule was Winslow's servant; and Dotey and Leister were servants of Hopkins. While the explorers were searching for a landing-place, the wife of William White, a bride but a short time before leaving Holland, gave birth to a son, "the first Englishman born in New England." They named him Peregrine, and the cradle in which he was rocked is yet preserved. He died in Marshfield in 1704.

INK—POETRY.

L. A W., Conway Springs, Kan.:

1. Give a good recipe for black ink. 2. Give the words to the song "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."

1. For common black ink, take bruised galls, one pound; logwood, two pounds; common gum, three-quarters of a pound; green copperas, one-half pound; water, five gallons; boil. For superior black ink, take bruised Aleppo nut-galls, 12 pounds; water, 6 gallons; boil in a copper vessel for one hour, adding copper to make up for the portion lost by evaporation; strain and again boil the galls with water, 4 gallons for ½ hour, strain off the liquor and boil a third time with water, 2½ gallons, and strain; mix the several liquors while hot and add green copperas (sulphate of iron) coarsely powdered, 4 pounds; gum arabic bruised small, 3½ pounds; agitate until dissolved, and, when settled strain through a hair cloth and keep it in a bunged-up cask for use. This will produce 12 gallons, very fine and durable. 2. The Bureau cannot publish old songs or poetry. A compliance with all the requests would fill the paper, so we must refuse all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. T., Kyger, O.:

1. When and where did the first white woman land on the American continent, and what was her name? 2. When was negro suffrage ever voted on in the state of Ohio? If so, when?

1. The first name we find given is that of the wife of William White, who gave birth to a son about the time the Mayflower landed, December 22, 1620. But it appears that there were a few white women in the colony of Virginia before that time. In 1620 Sandys, the treasurer of the London company, sent 90 young women to Virginia, who were the wives of 90 years; the price of their passage, as wives for the planters. The price of a wife varied from 120 to 150 pounds of tobacco, equivalent to about $60 and $112 each. The second "cargo" were sold at a still higher price. 2. The proposed amendment to the constitution of Ohio, which would have stricken the word "white" from the suffrage clause, was defeated at the election of 1867 by a constitutional majority of 50,629.

SENATOR EVARTS.

Sub., Belmore, O.:

Please give a short sketch of the life of Sen. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York.

Born in Boston, February 6, 1818. He graduated at Yale college in 1837, studied in the Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841. He received the degree of LL. D. from Union college in 1857, from Yale in 1863, and from Harvard in 1870. In the impeachment trial of Pres. Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was principal counsel for the defendant. From July 15, 1868, to the close of Pres. Johnson's administration, he was attorney general of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva. His term as Senator expires in 1891. He has already taken high rank as a Senator, and his opinions are extensively quoted.

SOUTH AMERICA.

H. R., Helena, Mont.:

I would like all the information I can get concerning the resources of South America. Please give a brief description of the same, and say where I can procure full particulars.

The Spanish has, at different times, given full descriptions of the several divisions of South America. The area is estimated at 4,000,000 square miles, and the coast line is about 16,500 miles long. About three-fourths of South America lie in the torrid zone. The population is estimated at 25,000,000. In the portions which lie in the torrid zone the climate is modified by trade winds, high mountains and other local causes. In the basin of the Amazon the climate is not very hot, nor very unhealthy, the heat being tempered by immense forests and the easterly winds generally blowing up the river. This great plain is remarkable for the small seasonal variation of heat, and enjoys perpetual summer. Here the year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry. Excessive rains fall in the months of January, February, March, April and May, accompanied by violent thunder storms. The hottest part of South America is the steppes of Caracas, where the highest temperature is about 90° in the shade. Granite forms the foundation of the continent, and gneiss, mica schist, and quartz are found associated with the granite. Humboldt found in Peru vast masses of quartz, 7,000 feet high. Rich mines of precious metals are found in many parts of South America, also copper, iron, lead and coal. The continent is remarkable for the magnitude of its forests, which are estimated to cover two-thirds of its surface. The number of species of fish and animals is very great. The ruling classes in all the South American republics are descendants of Spaniards, and the imperial family of Brazil are Portuguese. Indians are also numerous. A large portion of the population is a mixed race of persons descended from one Spanish parent and one Indian. Write to Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, O., for books.

WATERPROOF CANVAS.

Reader, Honey Creek, Ind.:

What mixtures will make common canvas waterproof and yet pliable?

A firm in Berlin has for some years furnished a completely waterproof cloth, the process for making which has been kept a secret. It is now stated, however, that the method consists, in all probability, in saturating the cloth at first with a solution of sulphate of alumina and of copper, and afterwards immersing it in a bath of water-glass and a solution of resin soap. The object of the copper seems to be to prevent the cloth from rotting or stiffening more perfectly than can be done by the alumina alone. To waterproof linen, canvass, etc., three baths are prepared as follows: The first, by dissolving 1 part neutral sulphate of alumina (concentrated alum cake) in 10 parts cold water. For the second, boil 1 part light resin, 1 part soda crystals and 10 parts water, till the soda is dissolved; add ½ part common salt, to separate the water and collect the soap; dissolve this soap with an equal amount of good palm-oil soap in 30 parts water. This soap bath must be used hot. The third bath consists of water only. Soak the fabric thoroughly in the first, or alum bath; next pass it through the soap bath; and lastly, rinse in the water.

GENERALS OF THE ARMY.

In answer to several correspondents, the Bureau would state that the following is a list of the generals who have commanded the army since 1775, with the dates of commission as far as can be ascertained from the official records: Maj.-Gen. George Washington, June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783; Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, December 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784; Lieut.-Col. Josiah Harmer, general-in-chief by brevet, September, 1788, to March, 1791; Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair, March 4, 1791, to March, 1792; Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne, April 13, 1792, to December 15, 1796, by death; Maj.-Gen. James Wilkinson, December 15, 1796, to July, 1798; Lieut.-Gen. George Washington, July 3, 1798, to his death, December 14, 1799; Maj.-Gen. James Wilkinson, June, 1800, to January, 1812; Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, January 27, 1812, to June, 1815; Maj.-Gen. Jacob brown, June, 1815, to February 21, 1828; Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb, May 24, 1828, to June, 1841; Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, (brevet lieutenant general) June, 1841, to November 1, 1861; Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, November 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862; Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864; Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, March 12, 1864, to July 25, 1866, and as general to March 4, 1869; Gen. William T. Sherman, March 4, 1869, to November 1, 1883. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, since November 1, 1883.

F. C. K., Ford River, Mich.:

Please let me know where Gen. Franz Siegel resides.

New York City.

I. C., Fall River, Kan.:

By whom was the phrase used, "The way to resume is to resume?"

Horace Greeley, we think.

Reader, Columbus, O.:

What are the prospects for enterprising young ladies to obtain employment (not menial) out West?

Do not think they are very flattering.

F. G., Sodus, Mich.:

1. Is there a United States court in Michigan? 2. When a case is tried do they use United States laws or state laws?

1. Yes, twice a year. 2. United States laws.

R. J. M., West Union, W. Va.:

1. Please give a short sketch of the life and death of John Brown. 2. To what political party does Gen. Sheridan belong?

1. Has been given recently. 2. Republican.

M. H. G., Jacksonville, Ill.:

What is the total cost of running the government in all its departments?

Excluding interest on the public debt, about $245,000,000. The interest in 1884 amounted to nearly $50,000,000.

S. B., Pelican Rapids, Minn.:

Has the name of the island once called Manhattan, been changed to Staten Island?

No. The whole county (Richmond) is named Staten Island. The main portion of New York city is on Manhattan Island.

Reader, (no postoffice):

Please inform me what year Gen. Anthony Wayne died, and where.

Died at Presque Isle (Erie), December 14, 1796, while returning from an expedition to treat with the Indians of the Northwest.

S. A. R., Etna, O.:

Please tell me the historical incident that led to the writing of Robert Browning's poem, "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix."

The poem has no historical basis, we think.

Reader, Bancroft, Mo.:

Give the process by which small steel springs are tempered, such as are used in gun locks and clocks.

Heat to a cherry red in a charcoal fire, and harden in oil. To temper, blaze off the oil three times.

G. L., (no postoffice:)

1. Did Gen. Grant serve as a regularly appointed member of Pres. Johnson's Cabinet as secretary of war, or merely to fill a vacancy until a regular appointment was made? 2. Who was Lincoln's first secretary of war?

1. It was a temporary appointment. 2. Simon Cameron.

J. H., Warrensburg, Mo.:

Can you give me the original meaning and derivation of the words "Stoke Pogis?"

Stoke Pogis is the name of a parish in England, four miles from Windsor. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal elegy. It has almshouses founded by the Penn family.

L. S., East Riverton, Mich.:

1. What is meant by one country being tributary to another, as, for instance, Egypt being tributary to Turkey? 2. What is meant by one country exercising a protectorate over another?

1. Where a stipulated sum is exacted as the price of peace or protection. 2. Where one country undertakes to protect a weaker one.

Reader, Toledo, O.:

When and where was the first white child born in Ohio?

Isaac Smucker, who prepared a historical sketch for publication in the volume of "Ohio Statistics" for 1876, says that John Lewis Bob, born at Gnadenhutten, on the Tuscarawas, July 4, 1753, was the first. He died in Bath, Pa., in 1841.

V. H., Watson Creek, Minn.:

1. How is the solution in electroplating made? 2. How many states have Republican and how many Democratic governors?

1. There are various processes. A good silver white solution for electroplating white metal and brass is made by dissolving one ounce nitrate of silver in eight parts cyanide of potassium and 64 parts warm water. Oxide of silver is made by precipitating a solution of the nitrate by a dissolved alkali like potassa or baryta. 2. Republicans, 15; Democrats, 23.

Inquiry was made recently about the pharmacy law of Ohio, but the letter cannot be found. There is a pharmacy board, appointed by the governor, which holds two examinations each year, and it is unlawful for any one to engage in the business who cannot pass the examination himself, or who does not put in charge some one who has passed examination.

J. S., New Augusta, Ind.:

1. Why were the election officers all Democrats in the defrauded precinct at Cincinnati? 2. When and by whom was gunpowder invented? 3. When and by whom was paper invented?

1. That was a part of the conspiracy. 2. The Chinese claim to have used gunpowder many centuries before it was introduced in Germany by Michael Schwartz, in 1320. 3. In China, about 170 B. C. First made of cotton in 1000 A. D., and of rags in 1300. White coarse paper was made by Sir John Spellman, a German, at Dartford, Eng., in 1309, and here the first paper mills were erected.

A. B., Maysville, Mo.:

1. What period of time in the history of England did Earl Percy use the title of Duke of Northumberland? 2. Who is editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer?*

1. The 11th earl of Percy left an only child, who succeeded to the ancient barony of Percy, and marrying Charles, Duke of Somerset, became the mother of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, who was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson. Sir Hugh, succeeding to the earldom, obtained in 1766 his advancement to the dukedom of Northumberland. 2. William Armstrong has been, but it is now announced that he has retired.


# Be Warned

in time. Kidney diseases may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When, through debility, the action of the kidneys is perverted, these organs rob the blood of its needed constituent, albumen, which is passed off in the urine, while worn out matter, which they should carry off from the blood, is allowed to remain. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the kidneys are restored to proper action, and Albuminuria, or

# Bright's Disease

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys, and other disorders of these organs. Mrs. Jas. W. Weld, Forest Hill st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "I have had a complication of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a new person; as well and strong as ever." W. M. McDonald, 46 Summer st., Boston, Mass., had been troubled for years with Kidney Complaint. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he not only

## Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form, but was restored to perfect health. John McLellan, cor. Bridge and Third sts., Lowell, Mass., writes: "For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor, and I was much emaciated; but by using

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

my appetite and digestion improved, and my health has been perfectly restored."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1; Six bottles, $5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

TRADE S S S MARK

## Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommending the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefitted by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These, I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to-day to S. S. S. I would be recreant to the duty I owe to humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine.

T. J. HOLT

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga New York, 157 W. 23d street.

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# DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM For the LUNGS.

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A Coincidence Makes a Drummer Shiver.

"We see some peculiar things out on the road," said a commercial traveler from Chicago; "but the queerest incident that ever came to my notice was out in Iowa one day last week. At the station where I got on I noticed the men loading a long, pine box into the baggage car. It contained a corpse, but the loading of a corpse into a baggage car is such a common occurrence that I did not think of it a second time. After a two hours' ride I alighted, and as I walked up the platform I saw that the box was being unloaded. As I passed on my way to the 'bus I glanced at the card tacked to the box, and that glance caused a peculiar chill to run up and down my back. The inscription on the card was, 'The Body of George Baker,' and that is my name. George Baker living and George Baker dead had traveled by the same train from the same town to the same destination. Queer coincidence, wasn't it?"

Wonderful Instinct of the Mother Seal.

When the young seals are cradled on the ice the mothers remain in the neighborhood, going off each morning to fish, and returning at intervals to give them suck. It is an extraordinary fact that the old seals manage to keep holes in the ice open and prevent them freezing over. On returning from a fishing excursion extending over 50 or 100 miles, each mother seal manages to find the hole by which she took her departure, and to discover her own snow-white cub, which she proceeds to fondle and suckle. This is certainly one of the most remarkable achievements of animal instinct. The young "whitecoats" are scattered in myriads over the ice field. During the absence of the mother the ice-field has shifted in position, perhaps many miles, being borne on the current. Yet each mother seal is able to pick her own hole and to pick her own cub from the immense herd with unerring accuracy.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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ACHILL is a
of Ireland, inhabited by about 600 families, who subsist by raising scanty crops of barley, rye, oats and potatoes, the only things the poor soil produces, and by fishing. Last year the crops failed, and the catch of fish was exceedingly small. The islanders could pay no rent, and in November their f began to give out. Now the miserable inhabitants of Achill are suffering the pangs of famine, and in spite of what as can be sent from the neighboring mainla many will die of starvation before help, if aid is not rapidly rendered. An organized effort is now making to send contributions of money from America and at least two of the New York dailies are actively engaged in raising fund
THE issue of Bradstreet's for last Saturday discusses the severe fall which silver experienced last week, which it thinks is due in a large measure to the uncertainty surrounding the action of Congress in regard to the silver coinage of this country. At the same time Indian exchange is apparently unsatisfactory and depressed. Silver bars in the London market are as low as 46s. 6d., which is the lowest recorded price of the metal. In the panic of 1876 it touched 40¾s. for a short time, but the present fall is unprecedented. The actual bullion value of the silver dollar in the New York market (which follows the London rate) on Saturday was 77 23 cents.
THE House Coinage committee is said to be working hard to come to an agreement on the silver question, in the hope that they may, by reporting a bill to the House at an early day, settle the question and quiet the feeling of insecurity which is visible in commercial circles. But a large number of the members of that body seem to be loaded with speeches on the question, which they will fire off when the opportunity is given them, and this will delay definite action for some time, at least.
THE great Marshall steel works, of Sheffield, England, will be removed to the United States shortly. The firm employs 3,000 men. A number of the best of the present employes will emigrate to this country, and the rest of the force will be hired here. If free trade is such an excellent thing, why is this move to be made? Information has been officially received at the State department of this intended removal, hence the report is reliable.
THE bill now pending in Congress, providing for the payment to the officers and crew of the Monitor the value of the Merrimac, should certainly be passed. The great peril from which these men saved the country cannot be overestimated, and for this they have never received reward save thanks and the consciousness of duty well done.
SEC. LAMAR has sent to the Attorney-General a communication expressing his opinion that a suit should be brought in the name of the United states to test the validity of BELL's original telephone patent. It is to be hoped that means may be found to break down the more odious features of this great monopoly through this suit.
RUMORS concerning the removal from his present command of the Indian fighter, Gen. CROOK, are set at rest by the President's statement that he has no intention of removing him, but will on the contrary give him the whole army if necessary to quell the Indian disturbances.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE distribution of merchandise was [illegible] during the earlier portion of last [illegible] by the storm and accompanying [illegible] wave. The feeling reported from trade centers is one of confidence of [illegible] improvement of business very [illegible] in the present year. Collections reported slow, but this is alleged to be from a general holding back of produce on the part of the farmers, or to the low prices received therefor when sold.

THE failures for last week make a very large total. *Bradstreet's* gives a total of 334 in the United States, while R. G. DUN's agency sets the figures at 200, and 25 for Canada. More than two-thirds of the number are from the West, South and the Pacific states, and about one-fifth of the total number are for less than $5,000.

STORIES of shipwreck, caused by the recent storms, come pouring in from all along the Atlantic coast. The loss of life is placed at about 200. The damage was chiefly to coasters, but, as usual, the "ocean tramp" steamships also suffered severely. One of these, the Hylton Castle, foundered off Fire Island, New York, Tuesday morning, January 12, and a dozen or so men were drowned. Thus far no way has been discovered to reach ship-owners for this sort of crime.

SEN. TELLER has introduced a bill in the Senate for the compulsory education of Indian children. When of suitable age they are to be sent to schools like that at Carlisle, Pa., where they are to be instructed in the common school branches, as well as in manual, industrial and agricultural knowledge.

EXTENSIVE frauds in the customs revenue have been discovered in Chicago, where it is charged millions of pounds of low-grade potato starch have been imported free of duty under the name of "farina flour." Starch manufacturers will now understand why the tariff seemed inoperative to protect their industry.

THE Queen, for the first time in years, will officially open Parliament in person to-day, Thursday, reading from the throne a speech, not her own, but written by Lord SALISBURY, the Premier, and for the time being read by the ruler of England. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is stated, has yielded to the wishes of his colleagues, and will move no amendment to the address.

THE new House of Commons is interesting for its personnel as well as its politics. It is the first one elected under the new *regime* and made up of county householders. There is a large increase of professional men, and young men are more numerous than ever before. The so-called "self-made men of the people," the monuments that popular franchise has raised in the Commons to manhood suffrage, are ten in number, five of whom have been, or are, pitmen, and the others comprise a journeyman mason, a carpenter, a glass blower, a compositor, and an agitator. One of the pitmen beat at the polls one of his old masters, a colliery man.

THE past week has been spent by the British House of Parliament in the swearing in of members, the moving of writs of election for vacant seats, and such matters. The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL was unanimously elected Speaker, which was a deserved compliment to a very able presiding officer. On Saturday the House adjourned until Wednesday of this week, the Queen opening the Parliament in person on Thursday. The real business of the session will then begin.

MR. BRADLAUGH has been at last sworn into the House of Commons. He appeared as the legally-elected member from Northampton, and could not be denied the right of taking the oath in accordance with a parliamentary statute. Had the Speaker intervened between Mr. BRADLAUGH and his conscience, and rigidly enforced a religious test where a pledge of loyalty and good citizenship alone is required, it would have been necessary to raise the same question in the case of other members whose atheism is as pronounced as that of Mr. BRADLAUGH. The Commons did not have the power, however, to revive this barren controversy. The oath was taken; the borough, so long denied its rights, has now been accorded representation, but the main questions which have been in dispute since 1880 are as unsettled as ever.

THE condition of Ireland is said to be more alarming than ever before. The tenants are conspiring against the landlords, and the landlords are organizing against the tenants. A general strike against rents is imminent. The feeling is largely intensified by the resignation of the Viceroy, who accepted office in order to adopt a conciliatory policy and with Mr. PARNELL's assistance to maintain order. The Nationalists think that his resignation means coercion in its most stringent form, and they declare that the people will not submit either to eviction, or to punishment for resistance. Open reprisals are threatened if the government attempts to enforce the law.

PRESIDENT GREVY sent his message to the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies last Thursday. He said that a republic was the kind of government that France needs, and the very fact of his own re-election proved that the country desired a stable one. The new cabinet has announced an end to the fighting for new colonies, which is a very wise determination. French soldiers hate to leave France, and, as a consequence, they have no heart in their work. This no doubt is the cause of their failures, since the bravery of French officers and men cannot be questioned.

Two of the great South American volcanoes—Cotopaxi and Tunguragua—are in a state of violent eruption. These great volcanoes rise far above the line of perpetual snow, a distinctive feature of the volcanoes of the Andes mountains. The last important eruption of Cotopaxi was in 1803, and it is surmised that the present one will be one of intense activity, as the fact that these two colossal cones, many miles apart, are in eruption at once, shows the power of the subterranean igneous forces.

AFFAIRS in Peru wear a more hopeful look than for a long time past. The presidency of CACERES is looked upon with favor. His decisions and movements are vigorous. The new government is doing all that it can to remove the burden upon commerce, and restore confidence in business circles.

## PROHIBITION LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED.

The first organized efforts of those who saw the evils of the Rum traffic were spent in trying to save men who had already become the victims of the drink demon, and in preventing others from falling a prey thereto. Thousands upon thousands of men signed the pledge; various temperance organizations were formed to stay the progress of the Rum curse, and the churches were brought into line to withstand it. To the sanguine it seemed that the progress of the evil was checked, and that within a generation the land would be redeemed.

But the result negatived their hopes. They found that a pledge—nay, the most sacred oath a man could take—availed nothing to keep him from rum if he has ever acquired the awful thirst for drink—a thirst which can be compared to nothing else on earth, and finds its only parallel in the fires of hell. He would drink despite all pledges, despite the tears and prayers of mother, wife, children—whose hearts he was breaking, whose lives he was blasting by his course. And it was found that the temperance societies, while flourishing in numbers, were making no great headway in checking the downfall of those who had just begun, or were in danger of beginning, the drink habit. It was plain to the thinking that moral means were inefficient to deal with the Rum Power.

Next the law was invoked, and Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all forms of liquid damnation was tried. It is on trial to-day. That there will be a terrible struggle before it wins is plain. That it will eventually win, is also plain.

That a prohibitory law strikes at the one vulnerable point in the accursed Rum business is clear from the efforts that are put forth, first to invalidate the law, and second, to evade its provisions. Iowa is now a fiercely-contested battle-ground between the forces of Prohibition and the legions of the Rum Power, and the utterances of Gov. LARRABEE in his inaugural the other day are full of hope to the friends of the law. In introducing the subject he says:

The saloon is the educational institution which takes no vacation or recess, and where the lowest and most pernicious political doctrines are taught. Its thousands of graduates may be found in all positions of wretchedness and disgrace, and are the most successful candidates for our poor houses and penitentiaries. It is the bank where money, time, strength, meanliness, self-contempt and happiness are deposited to be lost, where debts are drawn on the widows and orphans, and where dividends are paid only to his Satanic Majesty. Let it perish.

After reciting the history of Prohibitory legislation in Iowa, and the efforts of the Rum Power to break down each new phase of legislation, he says, regarding the law at present in force, which took effect July 4, 1884:

For several months the law was generally complied with throughout the state, and continued to be quite well observed, until judicial and other officers connived at and even openly encouraged the violation of the law. In several instances appeals were taken and the cases transferred from the state to the federal courts, and these cases are still undecided.

Under these embarrassments those especially interesting themselves in enforcing the law have relaxed their efforts, waiting for the decision of the courts. The opponents of the law of course take advantage of this opportunity and endeavor to force a conclusion upon the public mind that the law is a failure.

This is unfair and premature. The law has not yet proved a failure, nor has it proved an entire success. Reason and justice dictate such action as will give the law a fair trial. A fair trial implies not only that the law should remain upon our statute books for a sufficient time to test its constitutionality and the rights of parties before the courts, but that an honest and determined effort should be made to secure obedience to it.

But a "fair trial" is just what the Rum Power will not allow in Iowa if it can avoid it. Its only hope lies in making the people believe that Prohibition is a farce, and that the law is a dead letter on the statute books. Let the law be strictly observed in Iowa for one year, and there would never be any opposition to it that would amount to anything. And it is not the liquor men of Iowa alone who are figting this battle against Prohibition. The Rum Power all over the land is lending efficient aid. On all hands the cry goes up that Prohibition is a failure in Iowa, that the law is not observed, that a change is demanded by the people. Any and every lie that can help the tottering power of Rum in Iowa is given full circulation, and money is freely contributed to corrupt justice and fight the execution of the law at every step.

Gov. LARRABEE is not half-hearted in his advocacy of Prohibition. He declares there must be a faithful and earnest effort to prove its efficiency; that a continual change of even good measures is inconsistent with prudence and with the prospect of success; and he declares, in ringing words, that

Self-respect imposes the obligation upon us to ascertain whether the saloon and liquor league are stronger than the state government, and whether these elements shall be permitted to treat the laws of Iowa with contempt.

The question now is not between prohibition and license, but whether law or lawlessness shall rule. In any event, whatever may become necessary to do must not be done at the dictation of the enemies of law and good order.

True Americans are law-abiding and recognize the right of the majority to rule and the duty of the minority to yield obedience. In the large cities and in communities where public sentiment is opposed to the law, it is openly and flagrantly violated. The *honor of the state compels us* to vindicate its majesty. Private individuals and private contributions cannot be relied upon to enforce a law which the ill gotten money of the saloon and the partisan intrigue of the demagogue constantly aid to defy.

Then he lays down a principle whose justice is apparent to all:

It is, under such circumstances, clearly the duty of the state to come to the rescue of the individual. Public funds should be appropriated and, if necessary, *the whole power of the state* should be brought into requisition to secure obedience. Whatever authority may be vested in me will be unhesitatingly exercised.

The Rum Power is lawless and law-defying. The question to be solved is, whether the law shall rule, or whether the law-breakers shall be supreme. It is the duty of the state to see that its laws are enforced, and that this task shall not be left to private individuals, to be done at private expense.

The United States has tariff laws, levying a duty upon certain foreign goods imported into the country. Does it rely upon the law-abiding feeling of all who come from abroad, and wait until some citizen makes oath that a person has smuggled goods into the country without paying duty? Not at all. It compels the observance of the law at the custom-house.

Is not the power of the state of Iowa great enough to do a similar thing with the Rum traffic? Most certainly, if that power be exercised as Gov. LARRABEE desires. The sellers who defy the law do so with their eyes open. They know the penalty, and take the risk. Let them be hauled down without mercy. If an officer fails to do his duty, let him be promptly removed. The way is open to secure an absolute observance of the Prohibitory law. Let it be rigidly enforced in every nook and corner of the state. We shall then no longer hear the Rum Power's cry that "Prohibition does not prohibit," and it will be patent to every man that a stringent Prohibitory law, *well enforced*, is the only way to

*Pulverize the Rum Power.*

## A POSSIBLE CONTEST BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The caucus of the Republican Senators has decided that the Senate shall call for the reasons influencing the President in his removals (or rather suspensions) of all officers to whose appointment the constitution requires the consent of the Senate. This action will be taken on the ground that removed officials have a right to know whether they were removed for political reasons, or for maladministration of their trusts. To be removed for political reasons is no discredit to the official; to be removed for any other cause places a stigma upon his character.

But the fact is well known to every one that CLEVELAND has repeatedly declared that he should make no removals except for cause, and that he should retain in place during their official terms all against whom no charge of improper conduct could be brought. It therefore casts a doubt upon the honesty and probity of every man who has been removed. In view of these reiterated declarations of the President that no political removals should be made, a suspended official has a right to assume that charges of some kind affecting his character have been brought, and the Senate is perfectly right in desiring to know what they may be. Either a very large number of men have been removed for charges affecting their honesty and official capacity, or the President has been playing the hypocrite on a vast scale, by removing officials simply to give place to hungry Democrats, in the face of his continued assurances that he would do nothing of the sort.

There is a possibility of a conflict of opinion between the Senate and President as to the right of the former to call for the reasons in any particular case. CLEVELAND declares that he will not give the reasons which influence removals, on the ground that for the Senate to make such a request, and for him to accede, would be to impair the prerogatives of the Executive.

If the President is a hypocrite, if he has been claiming that no man would be displaced without cause till the end of his term, and has been removing officers simply because they are Republicans, the country should know it. It is a matter of simple justice to the suspended officers themselves that they should be officially informed whether they are displaced simply for political reasons, or for malfeasance or incapacity.

We have no doubt that it is the Senate's right to insist upon knowing. The President has the power to appoint to office only "with the advice and consent of the Senate," to quote the language of the constitution. To appoint a man to fill an office held by another whose term has not expired, is to remove the latter, and the Senate becomes a party to his removal by confirming the new appointee. Shall it not, then, ask for the reasons for the removal it is, in effect, asked to make.

## WHY PROMPT ACTION WAS TAKEN.

Our Democratic brethren of the press are disingenuous in their cry that the nine Democratic pretenders to seats in the Ohio House of Representatives were ousted "without an investigation"—thereby assuming that it was done on purely partisan grounds, without the facts in the case having been inquired into in any way. We wish to recall a little history to these purposely forgetful writers.

It is certainly not forgotten that there was a judicial investigation in the Hamilton County Circuit court, a tribunal of the highest grade known to the judiciary system of the state, save the Supreme court. That court made a full investigation of the election frauds, examining the returns and hearing a number of witnesses. It was a case of contested election, and all the facts bearing thereon were brought out. The Circuit court decided that these nine Democrats were not elected, and thereupon ordered the certificates of election to be issued to the Republican candidates.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme court, and the Democratic majority of that body decided that the Circuit court had exceeded its powers in ordering the certificates issued to the Republican candidates, on the ground that the House of Representatives alone had the power to decide upon the validity of the election of the persons presenting themselves for seats in that body, and holding certificates of election issued by the county clerk.

Observe—that the Supreme court did not enter upon a review of the testimony given by the Circuit court. It did not decide that the Democratic candidates were legally elected. It did not say that the election was fair and honest. It did not have before it any question relating to the matter, save the one, Did the Circuit court have jurisdiction in the case? And this question it answered in the negative. Hence the Democratic county clerk, DAN DALTON, issued certificates, based on well-known and legally-proved forgeries and frauds, to the nine Democrats.

Here was all the evidence in the case, secured in legal form, by the Circuit court, ready to the hands of the House committee. The facts were ascertained, and the second court in the state had passed upon them and declared that a majority of the votes were cast for the nine Republican candidates instead of the nine Democrats who held DALTON's certificates. That much of the Circuit court's procedure was not touched by the Supreme courts decision. What better evidence could the committee have? They used it, and promptly proceeded to report the facts in the case. Justice was done, and the nine men who claimed seats by unblushing forgery and villainous fraud were at once unseated.

The wailings of the Democratic press will avail nothing in the way of party capital. The facts are too well known to the people of the state. The only way Democracy can redeem itself in Ohio is to kick out the coal-oil gang and introduce honesty into its campaign methods.

THIS is the season of the year when newspaper subscriptions are expiring. We ask our subscribers to be prompt in renewing, so as not to miss a number of the BLADE, and to send in another name with their own. Thousands are doing this, and we want thousands more to do it. Make quick work of it. Remember in time and renew your subscription straight away, you

## QUERIES ON SILVER.

The wide-spread interest in the silver problem is evidenced by the number of letters the BLADE is receiving on the subject. We will take up a number of points suggested by recent letters and reply thereto:

—It is an admitted difficulty to have two things the measure of value, on account of the variation of relative worth. This is the whole difficulty of bimetallism—of having two metals in the coinage, and both legal tender. The whole trouble now is on account of the difference in value of the amount of each which the law makes a dollar. But the advantages of a bimetallic coinage are so great that it is unwise to drop either metal and go to a single standard, either of gold or silver.

—"Suppose silver should become as plenty as potatoes, should the dollar be increased proportionately in size?" Such a query is nonsense, for silver will not reach such a point. Note the table of the price of silver for three centuries past, given in a late issue of the BLADE, and observe how slow are its fluctuations in value. There is no reason to suppose that it will go very much, if any, below the point it reached last week, when it sold on the London market at 46s. 6d., the lowest point it has ever touched.

—Changing the amount of metal would not lose the people now owning silver dollars one penny. They should be exchangeable for the new dollars at par. The government is making money by buying silver at 79 cents and passing it for a dollar. It could make the change to the proper weight at a cost but little greater than the profit already realized by coining the present dollars.

—A Kansas paper, the Junction City *Tribune*, advocates reducing the weight of the gold dollar to the value of the silver dollar. This would bring on a crash that would disorganize our financial system. We are now at practically a gold standard, as *the silver dollar has as yet the same purchasing power* as the gold dollar. The only danger is that its purchasing power will fall to its actual bullion value. To cut down the gold dollar means to come to the silver standard, to increase the value of all things we buy by about 21 per cent., while the wages of mechanics and laborers, the salaries of the tens of thousands employed in business of all kinds, would be reduced 21 per cent. in purchasing power. Wages and salaries would not adjust themselves to the new standard of values, in the present state of the labor market, in less than two or three years. No thinking man will favor so mad a scheme—to rob the majority of our population of 21 per cent of their earnings for two or three years.

—To increase the weight of the silver dollar would not unsettle values. It would not add one penny to any man's debts. It leaves things as they are—and prices now are adjusted to the gold standard, and have been since resumption set in on January 1, 1878.

A correspondent at Marshalltown, Iowa, says:

The BLADE usually gets down square upon leading questions. I like this week's out-put on silver, and hope it will grind its sword for the fray this session of congress. There is no way to force silver upon holders, but by weighting the "present silver dollar down to true gold weight." That's an honest dollar, and will pass anywhere. If the government will coin a silver dollar of gold value, I will take a few thousand as a gift, and go over and pass them in London—and I dare say they'll circulate freely. There is just one "dark spot" left, and let on the light that all may see it clearly. Silver metal has fluctuated for a long time all one way—down to 76 cents. Suppose the government should take the present ratio of values, 20.7, and make this the standard and coin freely, and silver increase or even remain at the present production. Will this keep silver at the same ratio? Will it not go down the sliding scale within a few years more to 66 cents?

We think not. We see signs of a reaction in Europe. It will be some years before we can have an international ratio, if ever; but there is nothing to make silver drop seriously in the future. The meaning of the present decline is just this: That silver has been held up for years at a coinage ratio much higher than its real price in the markets of the world. Its demonetization by European nations has knocked the props from under it, and it has dropped to its real value.

## CLUB AGENTS.

It is now the season of the year to raise clubs for the BLADE, and we want an agent at every postoffice in the United States. *We pay this year the largest cash commission to club agents of any paper in the United States.* Write for our terms to agents. There is no paper published that so many people want and none for which it is so easy to raise clubs. Send for our terms to agents and make a dollar or two in an hour.

JUDGE F. M. BROOKS, ordinary of Muscogee county, Georgia, has created consternation among the liquor men out side of Columbus—the county seat—by refusing to renew or issue any license for the ensuing year. Several of them went ot Judge BROOKS's office for the purpose of registering with a view to taking out the license. He informed them that it would be throwing away that much money, as under no circumstances would he again issue retail liquor licenses to any one. The law requires that each liquor dealer shall register before the first day of January. The fee for registering is one dollar. On the second day of January the names of all who thus registered is furnished the tax collector of the county and the comptroller general. The tax collector then collects fifty dollars from each one registered, which goes to the state. This tax must be paid whether the dealer sells for one week or one year. There is no appeal from Judge BROOKS's decision, and it is only a question of a very short time when Muscogee, outside of the city limits, will be a dry county. In this the ordinary is supported by the grand jury, which recommended such a course by a unanimous vote, as well as by a majority of the citizens of the county.

POPE LEO XIII has issued an encyclical proclamation an "extraordinary jubilee." To all persons who during this year shall pay a certain number of visits to such churches as shall be designated by the ecclesiastical authority for the purpose, shall pray a certain time for the exaltation of the Catholic church and the apostolic see, the conversion of heretics, peace, unity, concord, etc., shall fast two extra days, confess their sins, receive the eucharist, and give a sum of money for some approved pious work, the Pope grants "the fullest pardon of all their sins." Moreover he announces that this indulgence may "be applied by way of suffrage to all souls who have departed this life, bound to God by ties of charity." He suggests as especially deserving pious works to which money may be given the Christian education of children, and the reformation of manners, for the private benefit

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION BILL.

The House of Representatives on Friday passed the HOAR Presidential succession bill as it came from the Senate, with but 77 votes in the negative. It was signed by the President Tuesday, and is therefore now a law. It repeals the law of 1792 regarding the succession, which provides that, in case of the death of both President and Vice President, the President of the Senate, or, if their be none, the Speaker of the House should act as President. It further provides for holding in such emergency a special election for the choice of another President and Vice President. The most serious objection to it was, that in case of the death of both at a time when there is neither a President *pro tem.* of the Senate, nor a Speaker of the House, the country would be left without any one designated by law to become President. There was neither when GARFIELD died, and there would have been no one to fill the Presidency had ARTHUR also been stricken down. There was neither when HENDRICKS died, and the Presidency would have been vacant had CLEVELAND died before Congress met, and those two officers were elected by the Senate and House respectively.

This grave defect is remedied by the HOAR bill, which we give in full because of its importance:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of the treasury; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of war; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the attorney general; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the postmaster-general; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of the navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the secretary of the interior shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed, or a President shall be elected; provided, that whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.

Sec. 3. That sections 146, 147, 148, 149 and 150 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

A number of objections have been made to this measure, both on the floor of Congress and in the various newspapers; but they seem to us of but little importance for the following reasons: first, the defect in the old law was a grave one, and needed remedy—and this measure is certainly the best that has so far been proposed, having fewer grave objections; second, the contingency in which it would become operative is very remote; the constitution has been in force for nearly a century, and it has never yet occurred—though twice we have come within one of it. Its advantages are that it secures a never failing line of succession, avoids the evils of a special election, and guards the country against a grave emergency which has been twice threatened, in two successive administrations.

We wish to call attention to the one fact that this is a measure devised by a Republican—Sen. HOAR; that it was passed by a Republican Senate of the last Congress, but was suffered to die in the Democratic House; that the death of HENDRICKS, which placed JOHN SHERMAN, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, in the line of the Presidency should CLEVELAND die quickened the Democrats, and made them willing to pass the bill which would secure a Democratic successor (BAYARD) in that case; and that the Republicans in Congress, from a high sense of duty, voted for the measure because it is a wise and proper one, in strong contrast to the action of their political opponents in the House only a year ago.

## OUR AMERICAN TRADE.

The figures of our trade with the countries of the western continent—Mexico, the West Indies, and the South American states—are worthy of study. They present the strongest possible argument for a systematic policy of extension of our export trade in the goods which these countries chiefly purchase. In the year ending June 30, 1885, we exported to those countries merchandise worth $63,960,137, and imported merchandise worth $145,761,410. The balance of trade was over $80,000,000 against us. Comparing the figures with those for the year 1868, it appears that our total exports then were about $57,000,000, and imports $64,000,000. Thus the balance of trade has increased from $7,000,000 to $80,000,000. Between 1868 and 1885 our exports to the West Indies, instead of increasing, actually fell off $5,000,000 and more. In the matter of carrying these goods, we are also behind the rest of the world, where we should be first. American vessels carried $102,591,000 of the commerce between the United States and these countries, and foreign vessels carried $98,583,000. In the South American trade foreign vessels carried $54,000,000 of our commerce and American vessels only $38,758,000.

The exports from Great Britain in 1884, and from the United States in 1885, to certain specified countries, deserve close attention:

| Countries. | United States. | Great Britain. |
|---|---|---|
| Brazil | $ 7,258,035 | $31,450,999 |
| Uruguay | 1,611,749 | 7,703,480 |
| Argentine Republic | 4,317,026 | 28,277,325 |
| Chili | 2,182,972 | 10,180,233 |
| Peru | 795,979 | 5,229,376 |
| Total | $16,115,471 | $82,991,338 |

A glance at this table shows that for every dollar's worth of goods that we sell to these countries, who should be our regular customers, Great Britain sells five dollars' worth. When will the Democrats in Congress quit quarreling over the offices and devote some attention to the country's needs?

THE English scientific journals have full accounts of the grand meteoric shower of November 27 in that country. The shower was very brisk, the meteors falling at the rate of several thousand per hour. A country man, describing the appearance of the sky, remarked that "you couldn't look at a star but it ran away."

AMNESTY has been granted by the French President to all political offenders since 1870.

## NASBY.

...ri Volunteers at the battle of ...
...Comrade Ambrose says that he has only ...
...of being the drummer of Co. B, of ...
...h Missouri. What did a drummer ...
...t to? Can they show that they ...
...d their lives on the altar of their ...
...ry for a sacrifice for its redemption? ...
...only made a noise and this comrade ...
...ot forgotten to make a noise. I do not ...
...what he says about them making up a ...
...uri regiment in Ohio. That will do ...
...him "to tell to the marines," but he ...
...not make an old soldier believe that ...
...raised Missouri regiments in Ohio. ...
...hink as he does, that it is improbable ...
...there were two 13th Missouri regi... Our men were not 100 day men, ...
...were soldiers for three years or during ...
...upleasantness. The regiment to which ...
...er was at the battle of Lexington and ...
...not raised in the state of Ohio, but in ...
...ouri, and never was accredited to any ...
...state but the state of Missouri. ...
...mrade, you insinuate that I told an un... when I made the statement in the ...
...er of October 15. I think too much of ...
...eroism of a soldier to even say that ...
...tell what is not so, but a drummer that ...
...lways in the rear can come at this late ...
...say, "old soldier, you tell what is not so." For the delectation of the comrade, ...
...use my quotation, "Comrade be sure ...
...you are right before you make such ...
...d assertions." My Co. (E.) was not ...
...Preble county, Ohio, but from Holt ...
...ty, Mo. ...
...mrade, the state of Missouri did not ...
...up any regiments in any other state ...
... Missouri. Shame to try and palm ...
...self off on a regiment that won its ...
...e at the point of the bayonet. ...
Ethel Hubbs, Coolidge, N. M.

...ave never written to the BLADE be... but have seen so many letters from ...
...r children that I thought I would try. ...
...father served three years in the war. ...
...was in Co. D, 1st Wis. Cav. There are ...
...eat many Indians here, the Navajos. ...
...make a great deal of pottery and also ...
...kets.

...ander Calhoun, 84th Ill., Aledo, Ill.:

...ay I approach the genial blaze of the ...
...Fires and throw on a few chips? I ...
...an inquiry from some comrade of the ...
...omac who wished to know if there was ...
...n army corps known as the 4th corps. ...
...is query was unanswered, allow me to ...
...rm him that to the best of my knowl... and belief there did exist such a corps. ...
...as organized in 1864 from parts of the ...
..., 21st and Granger's reserve corps, and ...
...manded by Gen. O. O. Howard. ...
...nio, 36th Indiana, are you all dead? I ...
...uld like to hear from our "twin regi... it." I see in press notices of Gen. ...
...en's book that he claims that his regi... it was the only one that held its line on ...
...e river field. Will Gen. Wm. Grose, ...
...the 31 brigade, 1st division, 4th army ...
...s, tell me what he knows of that battle? ...
...k it as a favor, and would be very glad ...
...ave the favor granted. I would also ...
... to have him tell what he knows of ...
...camauga, Lookout, Mission Ridge and ...
...anta campaigns. What has become of ...
...tery H, 4th United States, and old Sauer ...
...ut (117th Pennsylvania artillery?)

## The Last Charge at Appomattox.

...he Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

...t 3 o'clock Sunday morning, April 9, ...
..., we were aroused from our slumbers ...
... were soon in line. Then taking that ...
..., swinging gait peculiar to the tired ...
...gran we moved with rapid strides due ...
...ward. At the first dawn of day firing ...
... heard in our front. At 8 o'clock we ...
...ed and soon fires were brightly burning ...
...all were busily preparing coffee, which ...
...heeded much, for we had gone supper... to bed at 12 the night previous. ...
...he firing soon grew from an occasional ...
...to sharp, quick intonations, and by ...
...time our coffee was disposed of it had ...
...ome one continuous roll, but instead of ...
...g directly in front it had veered to the ...
...t and north of us. We were soon ...
...ring rapidly nearly west. From couriers ...
... could learn that the "lion of the cav...," Gen. Sheridan, was intercepting ...
...'s men at every available place and ...
...sing him immense loss in both men and ...
...itions of war. ...
...t 9 a. m. the firing was on our right. ...
... were moving directly north. In many ...
...ces the roads were so filled with dead ...
...ses, horses and broken wagons abandoned ...
... the rebels as to make our progress very ...
...ficult. Soon Sheridan's cavalry was en... untered. Camped by the wayside we had ...
...t passed his headquarters when a staff ...
...icer came up and ordered us forward on ...
...a double quick as he said the rebels were ...
...ving the cavalry and were intending ...
...ting through if possible. Cavalrymen, ...
...isoners, captured cannon were packed by ...
...e wayside. Wounded from both armies ...
...re lying, until it would seem to a ...
... casual observer that none were left ...
...do battle. How mistaken we were. ...
...on we struck the road running ...
...st and west, and the command being ...
...on on the right to march, we did not take ...
...ne to dress our lines, but moved forward ...
...once, breaking files to the rear and left ...
...g the cavalry through our lines in good ...
...der. The rebels had been informed that ...
..., the infantry, were ten miles back, and ...
...u should have seen their look of surprise ...
...en we moved down upon them in solid ...
...alanx. We struck their main line of ...
...ntry, hurling it back in utter confusion. ...
...ey made a terrible resistance, but we ...
...ed them back—back through the woods ...
...ross the open field, past the big white ...
...se surrounded with negro huts. ...
...One old colored woman was badly ...
...unded, in one of the huts, and was ...
...aning and praying at a lively rate. After ...
...sing the white house we changed front ...
... moved directly south up to the road, ...
...ere a slight embankment afforded us a ...
...rtial shelter from the storm of shot and ...
...ll. They had three batteries in the wheat ...
...d, from which they opened a terrible fire, ...
...ring down the fence in our front, not ...
...o having a grand church. In the mean... we were paying our respects to the ...
...esaid batteries. We had silenced one, ...
...d in a measure considerably depleted the ...
...ks of the second, when we were ordered ...
...charge. We went up over that hill in a ...
...ry, and soon two of the batteries were ...
...ur possession. We were just turning ...
...m in the retreating foe when we were ...
...ered to surrender. What had happened? ...
... glance backward sufficed. When they ...
...ned that galling fire of grape, the 10th ...
...n., being a new regiment and on our ...
...had become panic stricken and fled ...

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

We give elsewhere in this impression the BLADE so much of a recent article on a national industrial and commercial policy, by Mr. D. M. RICHARDSON, of Detroit, as refers directly to the Nicaragua ship canal. We ask for the article a careful reading. The stupendous advantages that would accrue to the United States from the building of the canal, if coupled with a definite national policy for the rehabilitation of our merchant marine, the extension of our foreign trade, and unity of commercial interests among the nations of the Western Continent, thus bringing us in close business contact with our neighbors of Central and South America, are so great as to impress the reader at once with the transcendent importance of the plan.

A LETTER from the American consul at Samoa says that the reason of Germany's annexation of these islands may be found in the strong jealousy which has always existed between former consuls, each endeavoring to protect the commercial interests of his own country. The primary cause of this ill-feeling was found in the fact that American merchants have of late been cutting into German trade at the islands. The consul gave it as his opinion that the annexation of the Samoan islands by Germany would be a death-blow to all foreign interests there.

THE opinion is expressed at Washington that PAYNE lost his opportunity by not asking a prompt investigation by the Senate of the charge of bribery made by DONAVIN. The embarrassment of doing so in the future will be increased by the fact that the Ohio legislature has already taken official notice of the matter.

THE Dakota bill was reported favorably to the Senate Tuesday by Sen. HARRISON. Together with accompanying resolutions it was placed upon the calendar The fight for its admission will be earnestly pressed.

CASTELAR is said to have despairingly abandoned all hope of a Spanish republic. The reason is not far to seek; the people of Spain are unfitted for the responsibilities of self-government.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

The committee on invalid pensions of the House has agreed to report favorably Mr. Matson's bill to increase pensions of widows from $8 to $12 per month.——In New York city within the last twenty years there have been 33 deaths from hydrophobia.——Col. Edward Richardson, president of the recent exposition at New Orleans, was stricken with paralysis on the streets of Jackson, Miss., and died before aid could reach him.——Ex-United States Sen. Joseph Cilley, of New Hampshire, is residing on the homestead of Nottingham, hale and hearty, in his 96th year.——Persons who have religious scruples against going to war need not serve in the militia of Missouri. The state will be satisfied with $6 per month in lieu of the services.——A tame cougar followed like a dog at the heels of a wild cowboy in the streets of Portland, Or., the other day.——C. P. Huntington, railroad magnate, has control east of the Mississippi river of 1,832 miles of road. He can travel from New York to San Francisco over a system of transportation largely controlled by himself.——Certain trade unions in Chicago have voted funds for arms, and the Socialists claim to have 9,000 loaded bombs for distribution. One point is to carry by force the eight-hour law on May 1.——Henry Waterman, of Milton, Wis., has secured $22,000 damages from the Chicago & Alton railroad, for injuries suffered in a collision.——The frosts in Florida destroyed 500,000 boxes of oranges, worth, it is said, $1,000,000.——The lower House of the New York legislature Thursday passed the bill incorporating the Grant Monument association, and empowering it to hold $7,000,000 property free of taxation.——Detroit has 604 manufacturing establishments which employed 30,000 workmen last year and turned out $64,611,000 worth of products.——John W. Mackey, the California millionaire, is reported to have purchased a fine property in Los Angeles, where his w

# Correspondence.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The BLADE does not pay for voluntary communications of any kind. If persons desire to send us items, we will thankfully receive them, and if we think enough of them we will pay for that purpose. We, however, reserve no right, and we will not be responsible for any such item.

What Our Subscribers Talk About.

W. Bell, a friend in South Bay, says: "I have been a reader of the BLADE for a number of years, and how much I admired it for the principles it has advocated, and for its able editorials and for its interesting and useful reading matter; but now it has taken its stand on the temperance question, I am with it heart and hand. I am now 63 years of age, have been a close observer of our nation's welfare, and I consider the institution of American slavery to be equal to, if not worse than, the curse to our Nation, and to mankind in general. It enslaved the body of the negro, but could do no more. The liquor traffic does that and much more. It makes victims to degradation and misery and ruin, both for God and man in this world. I have watched it for many years and have never seen any of its friends speak well of it."

J. D. Lesure, Lansing, Mich., talks thus sensibly and truly: "The subscription of subscribers to a weekly newspaper, is fully confirmed by publishers, 'Stop my paper,' words of fear to beginners in business, lose their interest in a paper has been established for a few years, so long as a paper is conducted honorable and judicious course, and wants of its subscribers in all respects, and friendship is extended to it, it outside third party as a tick which to kick. friends in business or social life, it is hard to find a thing in this world of ours that is more constant than that contracted by the readers for a paper which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. It needs no scientifically conducted paper, such as the BLADE is, to become a favorite in our family."

"Anti-Rum," Mosinee, Wisc., speaking of the ignorance with which the whisky is carried on, says: "Rum is sold here are officers and they get drunk and then arrest him. If that isn't business on the first floor then I don't know what is. I believe in non-partisan prohibition, and rejoice in the triumph of the good cause in Atlanta, and may it spread all over the United States and all over the world till the rum power is destroyed and temperance triumphs in every land."

W. H., Manchester, O., thinks if there were no buyers there would be no sellers, and that we must have more straight talks against the drinking or buying.

Descriptive Notes.

A letter from Canton county, Texas, says: "Health seekers will find no better nor purer air anywhere, and will soon prosper with any energy on the south side. We are in need of manufactories. We can furnish water power, wood, charcoal or labor. We lack capital and energy. It can be secured at $8 or $10 per month."

A letter from Ozark county, Missouri, states that the climate is mild and the soil deep and very productive. The principal products are corn, wheat, oats, millet and cotton, in the order named. There are hundreds of farmers in the State that would be pelled to rent land were it not for the guaranty of government land at only one year's rent and ever afterward is independent of landlord and rent. This county has more vacant land than any other in Missouri and possesses advantages over the bleak prairies of the Far West. The county is dotted over with peaceful homes and quiet villages but more homes are wanted peopled with the thrifty industrious, to help build up the county rapidly.

In reply to an inquiry about Southern Wisconsin, a correspondent writes: "The climate is good, though to any one afflicted with catarrh, heart disease or any pulmonary affection, I should say do not come. People grow old very rapidly, owing to the great amount of oxygen in the air, which produces rapid respiration. Many robust persons, and those suffering from general debility, are greatly benefitted by residence here, and those who do not have to expose themselves too much in cold weather, remain very healthy. The soil is a black loam to the depth of from two to six feet, with considerable coarse gravel, but not much sand mixed in it. It is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grasses. The wild buffalo grass and needle grass can be killed by burning in July, when in their stead, as if by magic, the succulent and hardy bluejoint will come up to the exclusion of almost every variety of weeds. The flower stock of this grass often attains the hight of six or seven feet."


Money Makers

don't let golden opportunities pass unimproved; there are times in the lives of men when more money can be made rapidly and easily, than otherwise can be earned by years of labor. Write Hallett & Co., Portland, Me., who will send you, free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, at a profit of at least from $5 to $25 daily. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All is new. You are started free. Capital not required. Either sex; all ages.

The Mania for Postage Stamps.

A correspondent of the *Whitehall Review*, London, writes: Among my friends I count more than one ardent collector of foreign postage stamps, a mania about which we have not heard much lately, but which flourisheth like a green bay tree under its present name of philately. Recent political events in Europe have of late much exercised the minds of these collectors, who tell me that during the first occupation of Eastern Roumelia the Turkish stamps of that province were for a few days surcharged by a heraldic device representing the lion of Bulgaria—very rampant. These stamps are now exceedingly rare, and consequently in great demand by collectors. "A sad affair, the death of the young king of Spain," said one of this class when the news came to hand. "Yes, I suppose we may look for a new issue." My philatelic friend also tells me that we may shortly welcome a fresh set of English stamps, each denomination being marked in different colors. "For this relief, much thanks."

Fashion Note.

Col. Yerger presented his wife with a sealskin sacque. She immediately insisted on walking out with it on. It was very cold and he said with a shiver:

"Let us go home; I'm almost frozen to death."

"I don't feel cold at all," she replied, with chattering teeth, "but let's go back and walk past the window of those Peterbys."

"But you may get pneumonia and die a painful death."

"Never mind if I do. I dont feel cold at all as long as I've got this sacque on."

"But why do you want to go past the Peterby mansion again?"

"I want that stuck-up Mrs. Peterby to see my new sacque once more anyhow. It will make them gnash their teeth and turn green with envy when they see it and think of their last winter's cloaks that they are wearing."—*Texas Siftings.*

No one should delay when they have a cough or cold, when a 50 cent bottle of Ragelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure them. Dollar size cheapest for family use or chronic cases.

No Idea It Was So Late.

All great men have their small vanities. We read the other day of a prominent San Francisco citizen, now abroad, who is inordinately vain of his scant knowledge of the French language. He illustrated it before a witty friend who sends it home to America. They supped together, after the theater, and the rich American summoned the waiter and addressed him with affected nonchalance:

"Garcon! *Quelle heure est-il?*"

Waiter (politely)—*Je ne sais pas, Monsieur mais je vous ferai savoir.*

Rich American—My God! is it as late as all that? We had better make for bed.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Facts Concerning the Plan.—The Great Needs of America Are, New Markets for Her Goods, and a Well-Defended Coast.

In a recent number of the Detroit *Tribune* Mr. D. M. Richardson, of that city, discussed the plan of the proposed Nicaragua ship canal, and the advantages that would result to the United States from its construction, in an article covering an entire page. It is of course too long to reproduce, but a synopsis is presented, accompanied by a fine map of the proposed water way.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

The distance between New York and San Francisco, via Lake Nicaragua, is 5,010 miles, and through the Straits of Magellan 13,610 miles, a saving of distance of 8,600 miles. The importance of connecting the east and west coasts of our own country with a short waterway cannot be overestimated. The increased commerce between our east and west coasts that is sure to follow the completion of the proposed canal, would richly repay for the investment. But when we consider the magnitude of the commerce of the countries bordering on the Pacific the importance of this undertaking assumes gigantic proportions. Of our annual exports 81 per cent. go to Europe and adjacent countries in the East, and but 4 per cent to Pacific countries and the West. The total annual foreign commerce, exports and imports combined, of the countries bordering on the Pacific (exclusive of British India) are, as stated in the last annual report of the state department, $1,204,-000,000; of this grand total the United States controls but $81,171,000, or less than 7 per cent.

The one-sided nature of our commerce will cease soon after the completion of the proposed waterway.

It is believed the United States will consume at least three-fourths of the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific within a few years after the completion of the canal. The annual profits on this trade will be more than equal to the cost of the canal to the United States if built under the pending treaty with the republic of Nicaragua.

The late Sec. Frelinghuysen was enthusiastic over this enterprise and believed it to be nearly or quite as important to the future welfare of the country from the present standpoint as the Louisiana purchase, negotiated by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Monroe in 1803, was from that standpoint. By that purchase the United States acquired 1,142,-146 square miles of territory beyond the Mississippi, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canada border. It is believed the United States could not afford to allow this waterway to pass permanently under the control of a foreign power for $1,000,-000,000. In fact the value of water transit connecting the two great oceans at this point in the light of the future developments of this country cannot be estimated. The map will show the general routine of the proposed canal.

The surface of Lake Nicaraugua is 110 feet above the surface of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is a pure fresh water lake about 110 miles long and 40 miles wide, and from 90 feet to 120 feet deep. The water flowing into the lake annually is estimated to be sufficient to lock through twenty times the annual foreign commerce of the world.

The section from the Atlantic to the location marked B is a canal proper, 36 miles long and containing five locks with 22 feet lift each, by means of which ships can reach the summit level of navigation. At the point marked B a dam is to be constructed, a favorable location with rock abutments having been selected. The dam, made of cut stone, is to be 2,800 feet long and 49 feet high and elevating the San Juan river above it to a hight five feet below Lake Nicaraugua, the distance from the dam to the lake being 52½ miles. The river San Juan is improved and straightened before the dam is completed and thus transformed into an actuary or extension of the lake. Lake navigation is 68 miles.

From the lake to Brito, on the Pacific, is 17¾ miles. This will be a canal proper, with locks to correspond to those on the Atlantic ocean. These locks are to be 600 feet long, 85 feet wide and 30 feet deep, the gates to be operated with steam power.

There is no principal involved in the construction of the proposed canal that is not well understood. The Sault Ste. Marie canal, connecting the waters of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, covers all the principles involved in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal and locks.

The engineer's estimate of cost (United States survey), based upon actual close instrumental surveys, is $41,000,000, which, with 25 per cent added for contingencies, makes approximately $52,000,000. The report of the surveying expedition that left New York December 20, 1884, which has just returned, changes the foregoing estimates somewhat, as it proposes the enlargement of the canal and locks, so that the largest class of vessels may pass each other unrestricted, and the locks to be 650 feet between gates, and the capacity of the canal 12,000,000 tons annually. It is estimated that ships may pass from Greytown to Brito in 20 hours; that 32 vessels can pass each way in a day, or 11,680 in a year, which, at the average tonnage of vessels passing the Suez canal, will give an annual traffic of 20,440,000 tons, whereas the traffic of the Suez canal is limited in capacity to about 6,000,-000 tons per year. The estimated cost of the enlarged canal and locks, from actual surveys and measurements of the expedition that has just returned, is $51,234,958. It is estimated that the canal can be completed in six years, and, including a contingent of 25 per cent, added, will cost $64,043,697.

The Suez canal pays pays from $10,-000,000 to $13,000,000 annually. It should be the policy of the government to make the tonnage charges for transit through the canal as reasonable as possible, covering only the cost of operating the canal, maintainance, and a fair interest on the total cost of the same.

Foreign nations should be permitted to share in the benefits of the canal when completed, for such reasonable considerations as may be agreed upon under treaty stipulations.

For the purpose of securing economy and efficiency, and avoiding expensive delays in the construction of the canal, upon the ratification of the pending treaty, congress should enact the necessary laws to comply with the terms of the treaty, and, among other things, it should create a canal commission, to consist of eight competent and reliable men, no more than four to be appointed from one political party; three competent engineers of known ability, sagacity and prudence, and five business men of high character and broad experience, said commissioners to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The term of office of these commissioners to be eight years, or until the completion of the canal, the term of one commissioner to expire each year; the term of the first commissioner to be determined by lot, his successor to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate; the President to name the chairman or president of the commission. These commissioners to receive compensation sufficient to command the best talent and ability the country can furnish. Congress should make the necessary appropriations and confer upon the commission ample power to secure rapid progress and an early completion of the work. There are few, if any, climatic embarrassments to be apprehended in the latitude of Lake Nicaraugua. The temperature is rarely above 86°, and much of the time between 60° and 70°. Under the supervision of such a commission the public could safely rely upon the moneys appropriated for this purpose being prudently and wisely expended, and an early completion of the canal assured.

Comparison between the Panama route, the Nicaraugua route and the Tehuantepec ship railway route need hardly be made. The obstacles to be overcome and cost of construction of the former renders its completion a matter of grave doubt.

The latter seems cumbersome and in practice thoroughly impracticable. It is not believed that any prudent ship-owner would permit his vessel to be taken out of water to be transferred overland by rail. The risk would be too great and the expense of transfer, compared with water transit, excessive.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

If this shall become a national policy to be carried out speedily, then the part now unjustly withheld from the people of this country will be supplemented by the thorough, earnest efforts of the merchants and manufacturers of the country by sending their agents and representatives to the countries with whom regular and frequent mail transportation shall be established to ascertain the kind and quality of goods required therein and the manner of packing for transportation in those countries, it is believed our exports may be increased by the close of the next decade to at least $2,000,000,000 annually, and the imports correspondingly increased; for, if we would sell abroad, we must buy abroad also. Of this $1,200,000,000 increase in exports 80 per cent. would fairly represent the amount paid to the labor of the country for the production of the goods so exported, and would therefore represent the increased purchasing power in the hands of the labor of the country. Under this policy the increase of merchandise, exports and imports, would, for the most part, be carried in American ships, for which they would receive for freight and passenger transportation at least $200,000,000. Under this policy at least half of the present foreign commerce and passenger transportation would be carried in our own ships, thereby saving to the country at least $75,000,000 annually. The annual profits to the manufacturers and merchants of the country on the increased exports alone would be not less than $200,-000,000.

Therefore, the annual benefits of this line of policy to be derived by the labor and capital of the country may be summed up as follows, viz.: Labor employed in the production of the increased exports, $1,000,000,000; freight and passenger earnings by American ships, $275,000,000; net earnings to the manufacturers, producers and merchants, at least $200,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the line of policy will benefit the people annually in the sum of not less than $1,475,000,000. This estimate is under rather than over what experience will develop. It is true that much labor must be performed and money expended before these grand results can be achieved, but the labor so performed and the money so expended will develop more and more our own resources; the money and the labor is not lost. While this preparatory work is being done there will be expended in providing coast defenses and in building and equipping a navy, and in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal, and in building ships to engage in mail transportation and the foreign commerce, at least $1,200,000,000. During this period the commerce of the country will increase year by year, and the labor of the country will receive a corresponding benefit.


If you need a perfect tonic or a blood purifier, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It speedily cures all troubles of the stomach, kidneys and liver. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price 50 cents.

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Newton, late president of the Eclectic College of the city of New York and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

The Secret of Living.

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will cure Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers, and heads of families throughout the land, indorsing it in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

Two Ways of Looking at It.

"Now I think that was a rare piece of acting," remarked the young man as he came out of the opera house.

"Indeed! Now I thought it was particularly well done," replied the young lady.

And then they did not speak again for two minutes.

Two Lucky Finds of $15,000.

There were two happy hearts on New Year's day in this city, made so by an investment of one dollar each in the Louisiana State Lottery. As each of the fortunate men has been interviewed by a *News* reporter, the best way is to let each tell his own story.

The first called upon was Mr. Charles F. Pardee, a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Carhart & Bro., 49 Park place. When asked if it was true that he had held one-tenth of ticket 69,255, which drew the capital prize of $150,000 in the December drawing, he said that he had held it, but had sent it to New Orleans, and had received a certified check for $15,000, for the collection of which the Adams Express company had charged him $75. He said that he had often bought tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery, believing it to be square, first because it was regularly chartered by the state, and next because it had such men as Beauregard and Early as its commissioners, but that he had never had any luck before. He had put a dollar bill in a letter and sent it to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, and had received the tenth above referred to. After the Official Drawing List was received, he gave his ticket to the Express Co., and on the ninth day thereafter he got his money.

The other fortunate man was Max Polatschek, who is engaged in the polishing business at 27 John street, in the rear. Mr. Polatschek said that he had often bought tickets, and had been very fortunate in the enterprise, having on several occasions made hits of small prizes that more than covered the outlay. On the present occasion he had sent $1 to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, and in return had received one-tenth of ticket 69,255. He did not know that he had hit anything until the full drawing came. He then carried his ticket to the bank with which he does business, and they sent it to New Orleans. Monday thereafter he received a certified check for the full amount—$15,000—for the collection of which the bank charged him $75. He had always placed full confidence in the drawings, and expected to draw something, but had never been so sanguine as to expect to hit the principal prize. In answer to the question as to whether he would try his luck again, he replied, "Why not? I have always been fortunate, and I don't see why my good luck should not continue."—*New York Daily News, Jan. 5.*

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila, Pa.

Patti and Jenny Lind at Odds.

At a reception held by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Patti sang the "Letter Aria" from "Don Juan," after having executed several bravura pieces. At its close a small old lady stepped up to her and said: "In fioritura none can equal you, but Mozart seemed hurried to me in your interpretation. Now, that you may not fancy I speak of your singing as the blind man does of colors I will mention my name: Jenny Lind Goldschmidt." Mme. Patti seemed slightly disturbed by this cool censure, but quickly retorted: "I know you were once a celebrated singer, Grandfather used to speak of you." After this reply Jenny Lind returned to her place at the hostess's side without another word.

Yes, and First-Rate Cheese, Too.

A scheme is on foot to send American oranges and lemons to Italy. This great and ambitious country will be sending green cheese to the moon yet.

* * * * Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Medicine sent to any address for $1. Pamphlet free. Address Dr. Dupuy, Medical Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

With a very Large number of PEOPLE

Bread is really the substantial article of diet, and one can readily imagine how serious the physical consequences would be if poor bread, heavy, soggy and ill-raised, is constantly taken into the stomach.

Warner's Safe Yeast

A Pure, Dry Hop Vegetable preparation which is guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, is prepared on the health preserving principle. Price, 10c. a box. 10 cakes in a box, enough to make 40 LOAVES OF BREAD, and if your Grocer does not keep it send for it by mail to

Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N.Y.


After the War in New Orleans.

One very swell and handsome quartermaster played a practical joke on a lady thus: She left the car at the Clay statue, as he entered it. At the next corner he stepped out and took the next car, in which he found her seated, and which she left at once. He repeated the operation at varying distances twice more, when she hailed a carriage and drove home, unpolluted by Yankee presence.

# Publishers' Column.


OUR SEWING MACHINE ENTERPRISE!

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR CIRCULARS!

At last, after delays as innumerable as vexatious, we are ready to make a positive announcement.

We have the best machine, as we verily believe, now on the market; we warrant it to be as handsome a machine as any, and greatly superior in point of style and finish to the most, and we warrant them without reserve to do everything claimed for them, which we shall sell direct to to the people, without the intervention of middle men, on the following terms:

THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE AND THE Weekly Blade One Year, FOR $18.

This is half that any good machine sold the old way can be bought for.

We put the machine securely crated, on board cars, the freight to be paid by the party ordering it.

Those ordering the machine who are all ready taking the BLADE will be credited with one year in advance of the time for which they have paid.

☞The BLADE machine is not sold by agents, and can be procured only of us and on these terms.

Remit by Postoffice order, or drafts upon New York, Chicago or Toledo.

CAUTION.

We especially desire our readers not to confound this machine with the cheap machines so extensively advertised. All these other machines are either old ones rebuilt, or machines built from expired patents and without the modern improvements. The Blade Machine is entirely new, with a dozen improvements, built of the best possible material and in the best possible manner, by skilled workmen and with machinery of our own construction. We warrant it to be the best machine for family use on the market.

The Blade Company Guarantees This.

We shall commence shipping machines early in February, and ship daily thereafter. Machines will be shipped in the order in which orders are received.

Be particular as to giving addresses, and please designate whether you want them sent by freight or express.

*ORDER AT ONCE.*

Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—Every machine will be thoroughly tried and tested before leaving the factory


TO THOSE WHO DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE.

Persons not subscribers to the BLADE and who may receive this number, are requested to examine it carefully. Of course if it pleases them we want their subscriptions. Look over the various departments and see whether any where you can get so much for the money.

Our terms are $1 a year, 30 cents for three months.

And please read the Publisher's Department on the fifth page, as well as advertisements elsewhere, and note the combination offers we make. Everything we advertise we guarantee, and you take no risk in availing yourself of anything we offer. Try the BLADE. Subscribe at once, and you will not be disappointed. It is beyond question the best family paper in the world, which statement 120,000 families will attest.

THE THREE GREAT GENERALS—GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

We have published portraits of the three great Generals of the war, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, which are the best portraits of the heroes that have ever been put upon paper. John S. Kounts, late commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, says that our portrait of Grant is the best ever published. Sen. Sherman says that our portrait of his brother, the General, is the best and most life-like he has ever seen, and we know that the portrait of Sheridan was never excelled. We have printed these superb portraits on the finest plate paper, size 19 by 24, and will mail them to any address, post-paid, as follows:

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| Singly | 25 cents |
| The three, to one address | 50 cents |

In combination with the BLADE—

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| The Blade one year with either | $1 15 |
| The Blade one year with all three | 1 40 |
| The Blade three months with either | 40 cents |
| The Blade three months with all three | 65 cents |

We guarantee these portraits to be the best for the price ever printed, and they should be on the walls of every loyal family in the United States. No such portraits are sold by other publishers for less than from 50 cents to $1. We could not do it, except for the large sale we are certain to have.

☞Agents and others can make money selling these portraits. Write to us for special terms.

THE BLADE'S TEMPERANCE CARTOONS

To Temperance Workers, Societies and Organizations.

The BLADE, months ago, conceived the idea of instructing the people in the Temperance cause by means of appeals to the eye. To the end of arousing public sentiment we have issued two cartoons, for posting, the first of which has been scattered all over the United States. Of this one we sent out, gratis, nearly 100,000, which is our contribution to the great cause.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 1.

"Do You See Any Good coming Out of It?"

This is a very forcible picture. In the center is a bottle labelled "Whiskey," though a label is unnecessary. From the mouth of the bottle issues a vapor which separates in four sections, crowning each being pictures representing Murder, Beggary, Gambling and Delirium. On one side of the bottle is a devil and on the other a bar-room loafer, with appropriate sketches filling in the corners.

It is a powerful presentation of the evils and certain results of Intemperance.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 2.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Boy Go?"

A series of pictures, commencing with the home of a happy family, the wife at the window looking for the husband and father, who is seen coming down the street with a bucket of beer in his hand. Next he is seen in a saloon, treating a companion. Next he is seen in a gambling hell, with cards in his hand. Next he is seen in a police court, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Next he is seen in the penitentiary, with striped clothes and shaved head. Next he is seen in the grave yard, with a pauper's burial. Next his wife is seen in the poor house, and next she is seen in the grave yard. Next his children are seen in the poor house, and next they are seen in the grave yard. Next his grandchildren are seen in the poor house, and next they are seen in the grave yard. Next his great grandchildren are seen in the poor house, and next they are seen in the grave yard. Next his great great grandchildren are seen in the poor house, and next they are seen in the grave yard. 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# The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. DO NOT interline. Write BRIEFLY.

## HOME TALKS.

### A LUCKY HAPPEN SO.

Not long ago I was reading about the women of Corea and my heart sank within me at the picture drawn of their daily life, of their utter lack of everything which could make a human being receive even a shadow of happiness. No doubt there are other nations whose wives and mothers are equally degraded, but the Coreans seem to be deprived of even air and sunlight, which is not often the case. They live completely within the room—a few feet square—which is all they have of home. There they spend their time in cooking, eating, sleeping, and washing, for they are, strange to say, cleanly in regard to their clothes. If respectable, they never go upon the street, or should they, for any reason, be obliged to do so, it is in a large box which is brought into the room, the woman gets into it, it is carefully covered up and carried by coolies into the gateway of the house whither she is going. They leave it there for the house servants to transport into the women's room, and then, and then only, may she come forth.

At her birth, a girl is given a name but she is never called by it, nor is it told to her husband until the wedding night, and he never afterwards speaks it in any one's hearing. In fact a Corean woman is almost entirely without identity. No wonder that even the youngest are said to look sad and weary, as if life was utterly dreary and without value.

It is only when we read of such appalling facts with reference to the condition of women that we fully realize what civilization has done for them in the more Western countries. Even among some of the nations of Europe we know that there are classes where there is yet a degradet way of living in many respects for women, and others where the advanced ideas of education for them which obtain here are unknown, but they are the exception and not the rule. Even in Russia, where the masses of both men and women are struggling in the grasp of a tyranny which always hinders progress, they are moving slowly forward to higher ground. Last fall in St. Petersburg was dedicated the first female university ever permitted in the Czar's dominions. The following account of it, written to the New York Sun, is interesting:

The building cost over $150,000, the money being raised by subscription throughout the empire. Even Siberia furnished for the purpose $8,000. This new temple of science or Russian women is handsome in style and finish, and in its heating arrangements and ventilation it surpasses any other building in the city, including the imperial palaces. In the building are six lecture rooms, each large enough to seat 300 students, seven museums and laboratories, a library, two large halls, special rooms for the president, physician, and professors, a dining room, kitchen and other apartments.

The ceremony of delication took place in the largest hall, Bishop Arseny officiating. While the TeDeum was being chanted an archpriest went from room to room sprinkling them with holy water. In a conspicuous place there was a large portrait of the present czar, although Alexander III. did not subscribe a cent toward the building.

After the abolition of serfdom the women of Russia petitioned the czar to open the highest institutions of learning to them. Only seven years ago, however, were they allowed to pursue a university course of study, and that in a private way. Nearly six hundred young women at once entered upon the pursuit of liberal studies, and up to this time over twenty-five hundred women studied in the university. At the present time the women's university counts over seven thousand students and twenty professors, who give instruction in literature, history, classical and modern languages, mathematics, astronomy, anatomy, and physiology, zoology, chemistry, mineralogy and physics. All these sciences are divided into three departments—literary, natural science and mathematics. The students are evenly divided between these three departments. The tuition fee is 50 roubles per annum.

Prof. Beketoff, the chairman of the trustees, in his speech gave a review of the great difficulties which Russian women have had to overcome on their way to the temple of science. On one side there were ladies giving tens of thousands of roubles for the higher education of their sisters and hundreds of young ladies begging to be allowed to work and study, and on the other imperial opposition. Lady physicians risked their lives during the late Turco-Russian war and in time of deadly epidemics, and the czar, while decorating the brave female surgeons, yet obstinately refused to incorporate a medical college for women.

"Only in the United States," said the professor, "are women and all ready to receive the highest education. In Europe the need of such education is now generally felt, but as yet there are many serious obstacles in the way. Russian women have proved their earnestness and capacity. In spite of all difficulties, we have many women who are proficient in medicine, law, mathematics and philosophy. All that our women ask for is the same rights as men. They do not ask for no additional political rights; but, being equal to men morally and mentally, they request earnestly equal opportunities to develop themselves."

The ladies boisterously applauded the professor. The ceremony of the dedication was concluded with the hymn, "God save the Czar," which was sung by a male chorus.

It will be noticed that the assertion is made in the dedicatory speech that only in the United States is anything approaching a higher education possible. That is true so far as the continent is concerned. In England women are now permitted to enjoy some of the privileges of the great Universities, although there is yet to be a college devoted especially to their advancement.

A college was recently opened in Florence, Italy, which is designed to furnish the young Italian ladies an opportunity to obtain such an education as is possible in the best colleges in this country. In fact it was modeled after them, and the instructors are mostly from the United States. The very fact that it is thought that such a college there may be successful shows the forward movement of public obinion in Italy in regard to woman's education.

Those who have read what has been going on in France for the last few years will recall the efforts of Jules Ferry to give to girls an opportunity equal to that given to the boys to attain an education. He secured the passage of a law to organize what are called *lycees* for this purpose.

One might go on indefinitely with facts showing what has been and is being done in civilized countries for the raising of the *status* of women, but I did not start out to do this. My only thought was that when discouragement at the slow progress made among us of ideas with reference to their advancement became strong, it was well to look elsewhere and see how infinitely better off are the women of the United States to-day, than those of many other countries of the world. The realization of this fact must nerve workers again to renewed effort, certain that in the end it will not be lost.

One truth must be recognized: With the widening of opportunities for intellectual culture and industrial training for women, comes a demand for better work in every department opened for their entrance. Mediocre execution will not give them the same standing that it would have done years ago. Competition is fiercer, and, as a consequence, the standard of excellence is raised. The trained head and hand can do more and more will be demanded of them, than of the partially skilled. The sooner that all women who desire to push themselves to the front in any given direction understand that the very fact of their broadened and multiplied possibilities compared to those of women of a half century ago, makes greater perfection in whatever they undertake a necessity, the more likely they will be to obtain results in the way of rewards equal to those of men. What would have been called once a wonderful production—*for a woman*—would now be measured in comparison with all works of the same character, whether the products of either men or women. It only goes to show what a change there has been, what real progress women have made, and though there are many things yet to be done, forward steps to be taken, wrongs to be righted, when we of the United States look around the world and see the condition of women in other lands, we may well clasp our hands and lift our hearts in thankfulness, for the "happen-so" that, as Topsy would say, "borned" us in this great republic. EMILY S. BOUTON.

**Fancy Work and House Decoration**

TABLE COVER.—Get a square of peacock blue plush or of felt if something cheaper is required. For the border take a piece of brown linen. Cut it about 8 inches deep. Match the corners together: then have a pattern stamped upon it consisting of a running vine of leaves and flowers. Follow this with tinsel and a chain stitching of gay colored embroidery silks. The pattern should be quite broad and heavy. Finish the edge with an upholstery fringe, or if the center is of felt, a narrow pinked edge of the felt may be allowed to show the linen band, which should be hemmed down and the hem concealed with fancy stitches.

LETTER RACK.—Take strong paste board and cut out two circular pieces, one about ten inches in diameter and the other a very little larger. Cut away about two-thirds of the larger one, leaving it a crescent. Cover both with plush or satin of some dark, rich color, and line them with some contrasting shade. The linings may be overstitched to the covers. If desired a spray of flowers may be worked or painted on both. Now place the crescent on the lower part of the circle and sew the lower edges strongly together. The slight difference in size will give a little outward spring to the upper edge of the crescent, sufficient to allow the letters or cards to be slipped in. Trim the edges all around with heavy card or with gilt crescents. Fasten ribbon to the upper edges to hang the rack up by.

The lace patterns for knitting in "Fancy Work and House Decoration" are extremely pretty. Send 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O., and get the book.

*Coffee Sack Rugs.*—A lady wanted to know how to make rugs out of coffee sacks. Take the sack the size you want your rug to be and put it in frames the same as you would a quilt, cut your rags a quarter of an inch in width, then take your hook. If you havn't a steel one, you can make one out of wook to answer the purpose. Make the hook a little longer than a crochet hook. Now take one of the strips you have cut and hold it in the left hand underneath the work, and with your right hand put the hook through the rug, and catch the cloth at the end and pull through. Bring the loops up to about the length the strips are in, with a larger if you wish. A pretty design for the center is a wreath of flowers. Mark them out, then take the colors you wish your leaves to be, and work in, or another very pretty way is to work a horseshoe or cat in with one color. If you wish, then bind the edges; use woolen rags. You can use very small ones, but don't sew them together, as you can work them to a better advantage.—M. B.

**Knitting and Crocheting.**

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t to, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; r c, raised crochet; r t s, ribbed crochet; c t s, crossed trouble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

*Lace Edging.*—Cast on 12 stitches and knit across plain. 1st row—s 1—k 1—t to—n—p 1—k 4—t o—n—t to—k 1. 2d row—t o—purl across—3d row—s 1—k 1—t to—n—p 1—n—k 2—t o—n—t o—k 4. 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th rows same as 2d. 5th row—s 1—k 1—t to—n—p 1—n—k 1—t to—n—t to—k 5. 7th row—s 1—k 1—t to—n—p 1—n—t to—n—t o—k 7. 9th row—s 1—k 1—t t o—n—n—t t o—n—t to—k 9. 11th row—s 1—k 1—t o—n—t t o—n—t to—n—t to—k 3—n and 1—p 1—n—k 3. 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th rows, purl across. 13th row—s 1—k 1—t o—n—k 2—t to—n—t to j k 2—s and b—p 1—n—k 2. 15th row—s 1—k 1—t to—n—k 3—t o—n—t to—n—k 1—s and b—p 1—n—k 1. 17th row s 1—k 1—t o—n—k 4—t o—n—t to—s and b—p 1—n. 19th row—s 1—k 1—t o—n—k 5—t o—n—s 1—n—pass over. Repeat.

*Pretty Edge.*—Make a chain of ten inches, join in a ring. 1st row—2 ch—3 tr. in the ring—5 ch—1 sc. in the fifth ch. of the ring. Turn the work over and work back on the other side. 2d row—2 ch—8 tr. under the fifth ch—1 ch—1 tr. between the first and second tr. of preceding row—1 ch—1 tr. between the second and third tr—1 ch—1 tr. between third and fourth tr. and the 2 tr. turn. (The chain stitches made at the beginning of a row always count as one treble.) 3d row—3 ch., then always 1 tr. separated by 1 ch. between the trebles of the preceding row—turn. 4th row—Like third. 5th row—2 ch—2 tr. between the first and second tr., then always 3 tr. between the trebles of the preceding row—turn. 6th row—3 ch—1 sc. under the third of the little chain stitches that lie along the top of the preceding row; put the hook under both ribs of the chain; make nine of these little chains, then 5 ch—1 sc. in the last chain of the preceding row. This completes 1 scollop, the five chain taking the place of the ten chain used in beginning. Repeat from the first row, always fastening to the previous scallop at the end of the first, third and fifth rows. Half an ounce of Belding's "Superior" kitting silk will make about one and one quarter yards of this pattern.

**Correspondence.**

MORE ABOUT TEACHING.—"Earnest Teacher" truly says that abuses in schools cannot be prevented all at one time. In the business of teaching patience must have a prominent place. Even those who think teachers don't have anything to do, and who object to their being paid higher wages than the common laborer, generally admit that a large stock of this article is necessary. We have filled an humble place in this profession for a number of years, yet feel extremely doubtful of our ability to present a theory for the abolition of "whispering" which shall prove successful in practice. It is a subject which has been much discussed by teachers, and one on which quite a variety of opinions seem to be held.

We do not approve of the system of "reporting" as to whether whispering has been indulged in. We believe, and our experiments have justified us in the belief, that it does make more evils than it cures. We think that under this system scholars report falsely who would be truthful under most other circumstances; that it encourages prevarication and evasion, in short offers a premium on lying.

We disagree with "Earnest Teacher" in her opinion that if the scholar is given to lying the sooner the teacher knows it the better. We believe the teacher should be very slow to find this out, and when he has found it out should use extreme caution in letting the scholar become aware of the fact. But this is a diversion.

Another method for preventing whispering is to make it contrary to rule and then place the school upon its honor, announcing the belief that as the rule is made for the benefit of all, each one will observe it as he does all rules which he sees to be just, reasonable and right. The success of this expedient depends mainly upon the teacher.

A method which we have found quite successful in some schools where whispering prevailed to an annoying extent was to forbid whispering and attach a penalty for its indulgence, such as remaining in at recess or noon, or at the close of school five minutes.

We have not asked for reports as to who had or who had not whispered but from time to them as cases of whispering were noticed the name of the offender is written on a slip of paper, and just before any intermission this list is read to the school. In this way the teacher has the power to adjust the punishment in the ratio of guilt. A good plan is to take the names of the most flagrant offenders first, and gradually as the whispering decreases, notice more carefully until your list embraces every one who whispers. This method is one that will work in the hands of any teacher if properly followed. The punishment need not be severe, but must be certain.

The teacher can pursue this course until the amount of whispering is small, and then omit it till it increases so as to disturb the school, when it can be renewed. In this way whispering can be almost, but not quite, eliminated from your school. In schools where the standard of morality is high and the influence of the teacher firmly established, the teacher's list of delinquents may be made up from the names of scholars who acknowledge that they have whispered in this way. In looking about you think you notice John in the act of whispering. You say, "John did you whisper?" If John says he did, take his name. If he says he did not, do not take his name even if you are certain he has answered falsely. John will be punished for lying worse than you would punish him for whispering. His neighbors will know that he whispered, or if not, John will fear that they do. The teacher will think so. John himself knows it. So he will feel worse than if he had acknowledged the first offence. Next time you ask if he whispered and John will answer truly. Thus you have presented to John a stronger argument against lying than the "rod" prescribed by "Earnest Teacher," at the same time that you have been taking steps to stop the whispering. Furthermore John is not the only scholar who is benefitted by his teaching. All those who notice the incident will know just how uncomfortable John feels. They will also know just why he feels so uncomfortable. The chances are that they will tell the truth when asked a similar question. In this way the results of your work go on, acting and reacting on each other until you are unable to trace your influence though it is still going on. Any method which you pursue in school must be endlessly varied to suit the particular circumstances of the case. The teacher must be full of expedients and ought to possess a ready made device for every emergency.

We have often been discouraged by the manifold perfections demanded of the teacher, who is yet of only common material. So must any ambitious and worthy teacher often feel. But no ambitious and worthy teacher must on this account relax his efforts to attain to these perfections. We believe that the teachers should all be as we shall always try to remain—CONSERVATIVE.

A CHARMING LETTER.—For a long time I have thought I would like to indorse what "Moss Rose" says about letter writing. I too have often felt the worth of a friendly letter. The dull routine of life seems so much brighter for these little "white winged messengers of peace." Many are the cheering words that come to us all through the dear old BLADE. I wish you could know how much good the letter by our kind editor about the "sweetness and light" did me. How many of us there are who need to open our hearts to the blessed sunshine and let its bright, sweet influence sends its cheering rays into every nook and corner to lift up and send on their way rejoicing the troubled hearts one meets everywhere. So dear sisters of the BLADE, write on. If you are happy, write, and send the sunbeams of your joy to gladden other hearts.

And the bachelors, too, where, O, where are they. Have they all migrated to the north pole or have they sought winter quarters in the sunny south? Come forth, O ye knights of single blessedness, come forth and wield again the magic pen.

I wish that young man from Forestville, N. Y., could know just how proud I felt to see at least one name from that dear old place in the BLADE'S Temperance legion. How eagerly I have searched the long columns of children's names, in hopes of finding other names from there, only to be disappointed. Fifteen years of my childhood were spent in that dear little village, nestled among the green hills of Chautauqua. Do you wonder that my thoughts went flying back to those halcyon days? Always I heard the old bell, and in answer to its call, climbed again the steps leading to the school house on the hill. And I could almost see the old brick church, with its tall waving trees, that seemed to rustle forth a solemn benediction upon all. How many times I have played under the shady trees that line the banks of Walnut creek. Ah me, those playmates have nearly all "passed over the river." I have been wondering if any of the BLADE readers "trod the path of learning" at that place under the guidance of Prof. O. E. Branch. "Hold up your hands." Now a word or "All[illegible] about the "short hair mania." I for one do not agree with you on all the standpoints you take. For I can not conceive how any human being can be so "diabolically" inhuman as to inflict so much needless torture on the defenseless head of a child, simply because she has long hair. I can bear testimony that either a very gentle mother or extremely docile hair. My little sister has beautiful hair, but I have never yet heard her "protest with screams and tears against her martyrdom," and she is a very sensitive little sister, too. As for "seeing it with my nose," O dear! Well, I have seen people whose hair smelled so badly that one would almost wonder how they ever managed to grow it. But I never knew that I had it. I could tell from experience of the protection long hair affords a child's head in cold weather. And as a contrast, the catarrh and throat diseases of some playmates, who kept their heads cropped summer and winter. However, I do think short hair saves a vast deal of work and much trouble in its care, and for most young people I think it very pretty and becoming.

But spare us the silvery locks of our dear old grandmother. They may not be beautiful to the world, but to us, the children, who know so well the tale of patient endurance these last whitening locks carry, and are most tenderly beautiful.—INCOGNITA.

TELEGRAPHY.—Having seen in your columns a letter from R. E. Beauchmin in regard to telegraphy, would like to say a few words on the subject as I have had some seven years experience in the business and think I can speak intelligently. In the first place I would say I do not think she has the right to call herself an "operator" until she has had some experience as a regularly employed telegraph operator in one branch or the other of the business. The country is full of "operators who have not been able to get situations as yet," and always graduates of some telegraph college—or telegraph humbug—as I know them to be from my own personal experience, having attended one of those same humbugs, and after spending my time and money, came back and started at the beginning and learned over, having to begin in a Western Union office, where I could not only get the theory, but the actual business, without which it amounts to nothing. Our situations as a general thing are anything but pleasant or light work, as might be inferred from B. E. B.'s letter. From 6 o'clock a. m. until 9 and often 10 o'clock p. m. are the general run of hours, with perhaps 10 to 15 minutes for meals, and trains being late, are glad to get a cold lunch or do without. I would advise B. to hunt up her bachelor friend and perhaps she could prevail on him to draw up papers of partnership, and he could act as "porter," and then she would try her hand at "bossing" or being "bossed." By the way a competent operator need not want for a situation of some kind, although the salary may be small. The free advertising of the telegraph colleges or humbugs by this kind of correspondence is not right, as they hold out false inducements, such as to learn in from four to six months, and some guarantee situations to graduates and at the same time have the graduating standard so high no one could attain it in two years' constant practice, and, of course, they are safe in that particular. They also hold out inducements of large wages, etc. The average wages are from $35 to $55 per month, and then they attend to everything else, freight, express tickets, etc.

In regard to the ladies taking the place of men in the railroad business, I would say nine out of every ten places would not be fit for a lady to be in, and they could not do the work, such as handling freight, trunks and keeping order in and about the station, unless the company would allow them a "porter to boss," which would cost the company as much as they pay the general run of way station agents.

I am a firm believer in women's rights and for them to fill any position they are capable of, so long as they can do so without injury to their health or character; in fact, have at this time a lady student myself, but have no idea (nor has she) of her attempting to run a station as freight agent, etc., etc. We have lady operators and ticket agents on this line of road, but it is where they do not come in contact or have to deal with the rough characters who are generally found around railroad stations. I would also say that the majority of us in this neck of woods are not Democrats but prohibition Republicans, members of the grand old party who saved the Union and left her with a clean record and a full treasury, which the Democratic party left empty, and of course would not want to hold office under a party of such a reputation. We should then be going into a business that there is no work connected with which shows the inconsistency of B's letter in regard to the light employments. I would suggest she enters the field of politics, as a light weight and wear a stove pipe hat and overcoat along with Dr. Mary Walker, or go to some W. U. office or railroad office, and learn telegraphy, and when competent she will get a situation to suit her which would be better advice than to follow politics, as Dr. Mary Walker has made a failure and probably she would also.—W. H. S. W., Washington county, Pa.

**Inquiries.**

Will some reader of the HOUSEHOLD give me some questions suitable for school literary society?—A SCHOLAR.

Will some one tell me how to make popcorn balls with sugar?—MISS OSBORNE.

Please tell me how one should act and what one should say, on calling on a newly married couple, after receiving a calling card?—LOTTIE ALDEN, Thoroughfare, New Jersey.

Exactly as you would when calling at any other time. If the bridal couple have been away you can ask something in regard to their journey, etc.—ED.

Will some one please send a recipe for making Graham bread, such as you buy at the baker's? Also, tell how to make doormats of husks.—MRS. J. O. E.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE tell me what ails my fowls, and also remedy? Their head swells up, eyes get full of matter, mouth and windpipe are full of a yellow membrane, and the fowl chokes up and dies. Will forest leaves make good manure?—P. H.

Your fowls have the roup. To cure, give each fowl half of a teaspoonful of best kerosene internally and rub that much more over each eye; or, take sulphate of zinc, wet the finger, then dip in the zinc and rub in the roof of the mouth. Repeat twice.—ED.

Do the Woman's Exchanges give out work to ladies desiring work, or do they dispose of articles when desired to do so? Second, I wish to know if the laws of the state of Ohio specify what amount shall be allowed a widow for her support for the first year after the death of her husband.—M. B. D.

Woman's Exchanges do give out work, and they also dispose of articles, provided they are what they can find a market for. You could find out all about them by writing to "Woman's Exchange" in any place where they are carried on.

It is better to go directly to a lawyer for information as to law matters.—ED.

Do any of the readers of the BLADE know anything that would be good for weak eyes and for partial deafness? I am losing the strength of hearing, and I have such a sound in my head as if I were by a stream of water.—E. KNUDSON.

You undoubtedly have the catarrh and need treatment for it. We should advise you to go immediately to some physician and consult with him about your case.—ED.

Will any of the BLADE readers tell me how to destroy ground squirrels or gophers? They have completely riddled one side of our lawn. Will be glad of an answer soon.—MRS. S. Y.

I have poor health and no home and am obliged to make or earn my livelihood. At present am working for my board. At the best I can do nothing but nurse or keep house. My eyes will not admit of my doing anything else. Now what would you advise a childless widow to do under these circumstances?—M. G.

We should advise you to get a situation to keep house. If you are a good one that will not be difficult. We do not quite see the necessity of asking the question at all.—ED.

Will the editor or some one tell me where I will have to send to get a good reliable poultry journal?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The *Poultry Keeper*, Parkersburg, Pa.; the *Poultry Journal*, Chicago, Ill.; and the *Poultry World*, Hartford, Conn.—ED.

Will some one living in Montana write to me about the country, as I intend to move there in the spring, about the price of different kinds of labor, price of stock, price and quality of land, the seasons, etc.—AUGUST PIERSON, Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb.

**Answers to Inquiries.**

Please tell Mrs. E. J. Ellis to water her calla lily quite thoroughly every day with water as warm as the room, as it is a water plant and is some times called "Nile Lily," as the Nile is its native home.

Some time ago some one asked for a cure for red nose. Mine is rather slow, but I think sure. Rub the face and nose every night briskly with a Turkish wash cloth—or any rough cloth—wet of course, then polish with a dry towel, then rub the nose with spirits camphor. Tell "Subscriber" who wishes to know what to do for ringworm, to lay a copper cent, or other piece of copper, in grease, and when the grease turns green, rub it on the affected part. Two or three applications will cure it. Caustic will also cure it.

Some person asked in a November number what would remove wens. Wet a piece of blue vitriol or blue stone—the same thing—and rub it on the wen every day, or two or three times a day if you wish. It will cure it if persevered in. I do not know when it was, but some person asked what would cure fits. This will not cure them, but will keep them from coming. It must be used every month, or oftener if it seems necessary. Rub the length of the spine with a little coarse raw sugar until it is almost raw; then rub on a salve made of equal parts of calomel and lard.—HOPE SCHENCK.

I would say to M. Harwood, Bedford, O., that I can furnish back numbers of the BLADE. They are well preserved. If he will write me, I will give full information as to price.—MRS. B. S., box 93, Frankford, Mich.

For Mrs. N. W.—To remove superfluous hair, make a strong solution of sulphuret of barium into a paste with powdered starch. Apply immediately after being mixed and allow to remain for 10 or 15 minutes.

For Mrs. Mary Chivil, Osage Mission, Kan.—To stop cracks in a stove, take three tablespoonfuls of salt and a pint of ashes and mix into a thick paste by adding water. Fill the cracks in the stove with this paste while it is hot, and when it becomes dry it will be as hard as cement.—J. D. *LEISURE*, Lansing, Mich.

In reply to the person who wanted a cure for ring-worm, in the BLADE of December 24, I have one that I know to be good, as my little girl had several and I cured them all by this process. Wash the affected part with linen table cloth, (the older the better) fold it and put it upon an axe, then set fire to it; after it is all burned blow off the ashes and there will be a kind of oil on the axe. Apply immediately, with the finger, on the ring-worm.

It will turn the skin dark, but when it becomes its natural color again I think the trouble will be gone. If not, try again.—MRS. J. A. HAWKINS, Charlevoix, Mich.

If Mrs. John McDonald will address me with stamp for postage I will send her a receipt for tanning beaver skins. It is too long for the HOUSEHOLD.—WILL KENNEY, Gordon, Sheridan county, Neb. P. O. box 175.

To make the hair curl take the yolk of a fresh egg, beat it up and put three times as much rain water in it. Wet the hair with it, roll up on papers, let it dry and take it down. It will curl.—ANN BROOKE, Burdickville, Mich.

I saw a question in the BLADE of Dec. 31 asking if some one of its readers did not want a middle aged woman as nurse, companion or help, signed "M. G. H." I should like to correspond with her. Please answer.—MRS. SAMUEL ARTHUR, Steuben, Huron county, O.

Speaking from experience, I would say that red precipitate ate the proud flesh out of an old sore in a few days after using burnt alum; it for months; also, that 1 pt of an insect powder of the florist that removes slugs from my house roses.—M. S. MEINELL, Milton, Pa.

**Recipes.**

*To Prepare Hulled Corn.*—If "Belle Bell" will try the following recipe for hulled corn I think she will like it: Take about 3 qts of wood ashes, put into a large kettle and pour over 6 qts. of water. Let it come to the boiling point and boil five minutes, skimming several times. Take from the fire and pour in a little cold water to help settle it. Put 3 qts. of shelled corn into another kettle and pour over the strained lye; now let boil half an hour; then skim out and rinse well with several waters, rubbing with the hands until the black chits come off. Put back into the kettle and boil till soft with plenty of water. Salt and eat with milk or butter, pepper and salt.

*For Bunions.*—If the one who has bunions will take the yolk of an egg and add salt till thick enough not to run, put on a cloth and bind on the bunion before going to bed, they will be cured, and the bunion will not return, unless they wear too short shoes.—MRS. E. C. L., Lacon, Ill.

*Hominy from Field Corn.*—Take 2 tablespoonfuls of soda to 1 qt. of corn, with water enough to cover, adding water as it boils away. Cook until the hull comes off; then wash it, or to churn is better, as it is hard on the hands to wash it. When clean add 1 tablespoonful of salt, and water to cover. Cook until soft. This is splendid with milk and sugar, or to fry.—L. E.

*Apple Charlotte.*—Put into a pudding dish two pared and sliced tart apples; upon these put a layer of fine bread crumbs, a little salt, sugar, nutmeg and butter; then another layer of sliced apple, more bread crumbs, salt, sugar, nutmeg and butter, and repeat the layers till the dish is full, having apples on the top. Five or six apples and two cupfuls of crumbs make a good-sized pudding or charlotte. Butter can be used sparingly or liberally; sugar to suit the taste. Lastly, add ½ cupful hot water, cover closely and put at once into the oven. Bake one hour. This can be made rich or plain, and is good either hot or cold. Both bread and apples become transparent and somewhat jellied when the pudding is done. It requires no sauce.—K. A.

*Mashed Potatoes.*—To make mashed potatoes good and palatable pare them before boiling. Cook dry and mealy, then salt, mash and moisten with boiling milk and a piece of butter. Beat up light with a spoon or fork, put into a hot dish, and they are ready for the table. Any left over can, by adding one beaten egg, be made into round cakes and fried for breakfast, or may be made into croquettes, pear-shaped, and browned in the oven for the next dinner; or it may be put into a vegetable dish, with a few bits of butter on top, and browned in the oven.

CURE FOR QUINSY.—Prevention is better. Every morning bathe the face and pass the thumbs behind the ears, and in front of throat with cold water. Commencing in youth or in later years, one will not be troubled with throat affection.—MRS. E. A. REED, Asbury Park P. O.

# Our Young Folks.

## BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

MOTTO: *Of Ourselves we will be Masters.*

**Pledge.**

WE DO HEREBY PROMISE OURSELVES THAT FROM THIS TIME UNTIL WE ARE 21 YEARS OLD WE WILL NOT TASTE INTOXICATING LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, AND WE WILL EXERT ALL OF OUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY OTHERS. WITNESS OUR NAMES:

RIVERTON, NEB.
Estella S Earle,
Arthur E Earle,

LIBE, O.
Georgiana Dixon,
Clyde O Dixon,
Myrtle Dixon,
Lula A Bingley,
Amanda Bingley,
Hilton Spindler,
Ira O Zumbehly,
Zetta S Reed,
Lollie Dixon,
Grace Dixon,

ASHTON, WIS.
Nora Flagler,
Theresa Flagler,
Irene Flagler,
Frank Flagler,
Alice Ferrge,
Anna Perry,
Alvin Perry,
Oliver Perry,
Lewis Perry,
Mabel Martin,
Sydney Sillliar,
Harvey Hilliar,
Henry Kresge,
Wesley Froggatt,
Ada Froggatt,

HOPKINS, MO.
Homer M Baker,

PRESCOTT, WIS.
Frank Johnson,
Eddie Johnson,

SOMERSET, PA.
Willie J Herr,
Frankie F Herr,
Earl Rene Miller,

HADDAM, KAN.
Minnie J Davis,
Eliza A Davis,
George O Davis,
Flecknoy R Davis,
Mary Davis.

NO PLACE GIVEN.
Arthur Perry,
Chas W Deye,
Milton J Deye,

ELKSDALE, IA.
Chris Rulverson,
Sherm'n Mitchell,
Cora Cramer,
Leona L Stone,
Hattie Howard,
Ray Dunwell,
Charley M Pratt,
Herb Williamson,
Hannah Williamson,
Alice C Howard,
Lillie Varley.

INDEPENDENCE,
Rossie Roberts,

ROCK BLOCK, COL.
C A Whittier,
Clara L Whittier,

MCPHERSON, KAN.
Ernest Jesse,
Ethel Jesse,
Mattie Jesse,
Inez Jesse,
Roy O Jesse,
Flora Iams,
Ida Olson,
Ida Olson,
Oscar Olson,
Charles Holm,
Guss A Holm,
Minnie Holm,
Jennie Behymer,
Claudia Curtis,
Stella Gayer,

GRAVITY, IOWA.
Nellie E Roberts,
Grace A Roberts,

NORTH WEST, O.
Anna D Musser,
Jessie D Gore,
Mary D Kintigh,
Harry L Gore,

ORKANA, ILL.
Jay Bowman,
Douglas Williams,
Howard Morrison,
Earl Morrison,
Hovey McBride,
Harry Metcalf,
J H Williams,
S A Beene,
Berta Lemmon,
Paul K Bryan,
George A Glenn,
Robt L Fortner,
Isaac D Glenn,
F A McBride,
Samuel Kohr,

LEDAU, KAN.
W Fletcher,
Luther Fletcher,
Porter Fletcher,
Emlen Fletcher,
Alice Fletcher,
Elijah Fletcher,
Elisha Fletcher,
Myram Brown,
Fred Brown,
Frank Brown,
Ida Brown,
Mary Brown,
Nellie Earl,
James Bristow,
John Muder
Winnie Muder,
Lena Lutterell,
Mason Dodson,
Amy Dodson,
Leon Ellexon,
Oscar Ellexon,
Thomas Ellexon,
Lizzie Cruse,
Mary Cowels,
Anna Cowels,
Bert Cowels,
James Ross,

MUNSON, ALA.
Mary W Mauck,
Mattie E Knuck,
Count H Mauck,

EXETER, MO.
Jennie Ladcock,
Katie Chambers,
F Abernathy,

ATWOOD, TENN.
Oetvian Collum,
Phenie McCollum,

ANTIGO, WIS.
Willie Kenerd,
Willie Sipes,
Kittie Sipes,

HOMESTEAD, KAN.
Nellie A Talbot,
Gracie A Brown,
Jessie H Brown,
Alice Harborer,
Sallie Mercer,
Lillie Smith,
Ella White,
Della Hoskins,
Jennie White,
Bulbe Counts,
Eva Lybarger,

NEW VIRGINIA, IA.
Willie McCuddin,
Fredie Britton,
Ethel Britton,
Effie Harsh,
Minnie Harsh,
Lucy Risdon,
John Snook,
Carrie Campbell,

GASTON, ORE.
C W Converse,
Warnie D Converse,
Fred W Porter,
Rosie S Lee,
Mary M Porter,
Ida J Hilliker,
James A Parker,
Oscar F Dudrow,
Hervey H Parker,
Sam'l S Parker,
Cora B Hoff,
Edward Miller,
Frank Miller,
Della Dudrow,
Inez C Hilliker,
Emma L Gilpin,

MARION, IND.
Louie a Hulley,
Ernest N Hulley,
Edwin S Hulley,
Earl Diggs,
Walter H Wood,
Chas Shelhouse,
Charles O'Brien,
Allie Morrow,
Mattie Smithson,
Lucy Baldwin.

NO PLACE GIVEN.
Pearl Dalton,
Mary Dalton,
Rosa Eldridge,
Low Elders,
May Elders,
Lillie Elders,
Fannie Elders,
Florence P rkins
Stella Perkins,
Addie Perkins,
Rosa Holms,
Della Byrd,
Lizzie Gibson,
Anna Cowels,

MASQUETON, IA.
Maud Woody,

LOGANSPORT, IND.
Rose Hill,
John Hill,
Chas P Ferguson.

HOUGHTON, WASH. TER.
Elrdie DeMott,
Sarah Smith,
Alma Northrup,
Mary Spalding,
Hattie Lake,
Dale O Northrup,
Walter K Curtis,
Alvin Curtis,
Effie E Day,
Lewis O'Connor,
George De Moss,
John Fisher,
Elson Dunn,
R J Northrup,
D'Anselo Angelo,
Amanda C Nelson,
Fannie Leake,
Alice Goff,
Ella Goff,
Louis L ake,
David O Shrack,

DORA ANDERSON,
Ella Peake,
Geo Spaulding,
Geo Chandler, IA.
Lucy May,

NEW PAW, MICH.
George Harwick,
Ida Harwick,
Bernie Waring,
Czar Cook,

LAWTON, MICH.
Maud Victory.

MADISON LAKE,
Frances Powell,
Wm Powell,

DENVER, COL.
Albert B Rich,
Ethel May Rich,
Mattie M Rich.

CONFIDENCE, IA.
Dora Blakely,
Elvira Blakely.

BATES, ILL.
Sherman Lace,
Grace A Kerr,
Annie M Kerr.

PUTTSVILLE, WIS.
Ida Hendrickson,
W Hendrickson.

UTICA, PA.
E E McCracken,
Mabel McCracken
H D McCracken.

FOREST, O.
Laura West,
Inez Smith,
Mary Dalton,
Homer West.

M'COOK, NEB.
Frank Johnson,
Flora Faron,
Ora White.

IOAN, WIS.
Asa E Parish.
Ella E Parish.

Names this week, 292. Total, 3,524.

## THIRTEEN AT LAST,

BY NORA PERRY.

This is my birthday, you know;
The days are so long, and time goes so slow,
When one is waiting, as I have been,
A whole long year to bring thirteen.

But here I am in my teens at last;
I feel quite old as I think of the past,
As I look two years down the years and see
The little girl that once was me!

But thirteen is quite old I'm sure,
What some people might call "mature;"
Why, all my skirts have been let down,
And I'm to have, with my new gown,

A jacket-waist just like mamma's,
Trimmed with buttons and braided bars;
And I've got some splendid grown-up gloves,
With long, slim wrists, that fit like loves.

Yes, thirteen *is* quite old—and so—
I suppose I must let my dollies go.
There's Maud and Alice, and that sweet dear
With the flaxen curls I had last year.

It seems a shame to put them away,
But one must give up childish play
When one is almost a woman grown;
And yet—and yet—my heart's like a stone.

And I feel like having a real good cry.
When I think of bidding my dolls good-by.
Oh dear, oh dear, I've always been told
Life grew so hard as one grew old!

Well, nothing I'm sure can be harder than this—
To give my children a farewell kiss.
Yes! they *are* my children, and Jack may laugh,
And all the rest may tease and chaff,

I can't, I can't, and I won't turn away
My Maud and Alice and flaxen May!
I'd rather go back and be once more
The romping girl I was before:

I'd rather have all the tucks put back
In my lengthened gowns, and the childish sacque
In place of the waist just like mamma's!
With the pretty button and braided bars:

I'd rather—yes, even my grown-up gloves,
With the long slim wrists that fit like loves,
I'd rather grow up than turn away
From my dear old dolls at this late day.

For love is better than all the rest,
And one must be true to have the best;
So Jack may tease, and the others chaff,
I'll take my way in spite of their laugh.

But oh! it isn't so nice I see,
To grow up big, as I thought 'twould be,
And it's very true, what I've been told,
That life grows hard as one grows old.

—*Wide Awake.*

## THE TUNE THE OLD COW DIED OF.

BY FRANK BELLEW.

We are all familiar with the expression, "The tune the old cow died of," as applied to some melody which does not exactly suit the taste of Jack Noakes or Bob Styles

# The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions however and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, hints, etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet as subscription letters. The full names and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

### Information Wanted.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Please send me the name of a poultry raiser, as I wish to purchase some of his Plymouth Rocks.—HAS. NEWTON, Hastings, Barry County, Mich. [The BLADE cannot give poultry raisers for profit the benefit of free advertising. We should be glad to accommodate Mr. Newton, but it would take up valuable space that cannot be given to poultry dealers for nothing.—ED.]

FISH COMMISSIONERS.—Will you please publish the names of the fish commissioners of Iowa, if there are any? Also, if carp will live in a pool all winter, with ice frozen over? I want to get some fish, but do not like to invest until I know something about them.—J. B. HAMPTON, Van Wert, Iowa. [Address B. F. Shaw, Anamosa, or A. A. Mosher, Spirit Lake. Carp need air. See article in last week's BLADE how to supply it.—ED.]

DISTEMPER.—I have a horse that I bought two years ago. When I bought him the man I bought him of, said he had just got over the distemper. He coughed occasionall, and run at the nose a little all summer, but in the fall he got worse, breath short and rattled in the lungs. His nose ran once in three or four days. When he came in from work he would hold his head down and run nearly half a pint of white matter from his nose. In the winter he got better, but in the spring was as bad as ever, and has continued worse ever since. His appetite is good and has been all the time. Now, will the editor or some reader of the BLADE please tell me what ails him, and a cure, if there is one, and much oblige a reader of the BLADE.—T. H. CHANDALL, McLane, Pa.—[Cases of this kind need the attention of a veterinary. Horse owners class all catarrhal affections under the common head of distemper. Common catarrh, epizootic or epidemic catarrh, laryngitis, bronchitis, and all other diseases accompanied by nasal discharges, are regarded by horsemen as one and the same disease. Neglected catarrh sometimes terminates in glanders. Notice if there is a peculiar rising of the nasal bones. If so, your horse has glanders, and in this case no cure is known. In glanders the discharge is thin and sticky. If the horse has nasal gleet, the result of neglected catarrh, sponge the nostrils daily with tincture of chloride of iron, one ounce; water, one quart. Use once a day. A sharp fly blister should be laid upon the face or sinuses of the nose. Give nourishing food, keep your horse in warm, clean quarters, and he may get well.—ED.]

PRAIRIE DOGS.—Will you or some of your readers give some way for destroying "Prairie Dogs." They are fast increasing here and so far we have been unable to find a remedy to rid us of this troublesome pest. DAVID HEILIGER, Saltworks, Ohio. [The BLADE has had several communications on this subject, but the editor of the BLADE Farm will be pleased to give space to anything in addition, of a practical nature, to that which has appeared.—ED.]

WHAT AILS IT.—What ails my hog? It has fits. When it takes a fit its head draws till it stands on its hind feet, then it falls backwards, kicks awhile, and lies still. We thought it was the blind staggers, but do not know what it is? What do you think it is, and what will cure it.—NEW SUBSCRIBER. [A hog that is plethoric and well fed, is liable to congestion of the brain. The animal is at times dull and stupid, after which they become excited from increased pressure of the blood upon the brain. It will then go to running to and fro and acts as if struck on the head. This is no doubt what ails your hog. To relieve, promptly dash cold water over the animal, pouring it from a height of eight or ten feet, if possible. The bowels should be stimulated by an active purgative injection as: Sulphate of magnesia, four ounces; oil of turpentine, two drachms; soap suds, half a pint. Mix for an injection. Do not feed highly for a week.—ED.]

SCOURS—RUNNING AT THE NOSE.—Please answer through the columns of your paper the following questions, and greatly oblige a constant reader of the BLADE: Will some one give a good recipe to cure scours in calves. My calves run at the nostrils frequently. Please tell what ails them?—H. G. LUPHER, Afton, Iowa. [The best way to cure calves of scours is: Begin the treatment by giving two or three ounces of castor oil, in which a teaspoonful of ginger is stirred. When this acts, give fine water and infusion of guentian, of each two ounces. Give this two or three times daily. Your calves may also be affected with croup. In this case a little saltpeter in their drinking water, to allay fever, is good. To remove the false membrane, let them inhale the vapor of slacking lime, but this must not be strong.—ED.]

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—About what time in spring can I sow cabbage seed in boxes so as to have early plants?—S. J., Box 784, Findlay, Ohio. [About the first of February. The early sorts of spring cabbage may be raised in various ways. Some sow the seeds between the 10th and 24th of September, pricked out and managed the same as cauliflower plants, only that they are more hardily, and may be kept through the winter without sashes. Some prefer sowing the seed in a cold-bed, covered by a garden-frame with sashes. If this frame be placed on a warm border, and kept free from frost, and the seed of the early kinds sown the latter end of January, or early in February, these plants will be better than those raised in the fall; as they will not be so liable to run to seed, will be more hardy, and as early as those raised in hotbeds in the spring. Or, if a heap of fresh horse manure be deposited on the ground intended for the raising of early plants before the frost sets in, the same may be removed some mild day in January or February, and temporary frames made by driving stakes in the ground, and nailing planks or slabs thereto. The ground being then dug, the seed sown, and covered up with sashes, plants will soon be produced in perfection. The frames should be well protected, by placing the manure around them, and covering the tops with mats and boards, as directed for hotbeds in the calendar for February and March. It is customary with gardeners about New York to raise their plants in hotbeds. In order to do this, the beds should be prepared in time to receive the seed by the latter end of February, or early in March. Plants thus produced, as well as those raised as before directed, will be fit to transplant about the middle of April, and should be carefully planted, with a suitable dibble, in good ground, from sixteen inches to two feet apart, according to size and kind. By being hoed often, good cabbage will be produced in our latitude in June. If seed of the large and early kinds be sown in a warm border early in April, they will produce plants fit to transplant in May, which will make good cabbage for summer use.—ED.]

### Answers to Inquiries.

STARTING A CRANBERRY MARSH.—In your issue of January 7 "Wm. H. H." asks for information about starting a cranberry marsh. In the first place, your marsh must be capable of being thoroughly drained whenever it is necessary; also you must be able to flood during the winter and spring until the danger of frost is all over. The soil should be sandy, or muck with a sandy subsoil. Now unless your marsh is enclosed by natural banks you must make them high enough and strong enough to hold six inches or more of water (a foot is better) in the shallowest places. Now grade your land to as near a level as practical, and get into as good condition as possible. If your land is foul, you had better crop two or three years to reduce it, pulling all the roots not killed by hoeing, and destroy them. Provide an outlet through your bank deep enough to drain the land; that can be opened or closed at pleasure. We use a plank box that can be closed by having a board wedged over the mouth; some use a regular water gate.

When all is ready, plow as flat as you can, and make the surface smoothe and mellow; lay out into beds 12 or 14 feet wide with a trench between them, as in making garden, have a main ditch to drain these trenches. (This trenching is not absolutely necessary, but very beneficial.) You are now ready for the vine, and as they take root and grow wherever they get into the ground, it is not necessary to get the roots but the vines are pulled just as they come, and any way that gets them into the ground will do for planting. They may be scattered on the ground and the dirt from the trenches spread over them; this is a good way if you dig the trenches, but we sometimes use a dull tool and stab them in hills, one neighbor cut some vines in a feed cutter sowed broadcast and dragged them in. Forty or fifty bushels vines will do for an acre, but more will get a start quicker. We use about 75, and the more thorough you are with all this work the quicker you will get your returns. We expect to use all the vines we wish to pull from our marsh the coming season, but if you will send me your fall address, I suppose I could get them for you near here, and will answer any questions I can to help you.

Finally I would advise you if you are going to set much of a marsh and have no experience (as your question seems to imply) to visit some one who is making cranberry raising a business, better still employ some one to examine your place, give you his advice and plan for you a little; it will pay you well in the long run.—GEO. E. HOVEY, Holland, Ohio. [The editor does not know Mr. Hovey personally, but has heard from the best of sources that he is a gentleman whose practical experience has been such as to enable him to speak intelligently. We ask those interested in cranberry culture to give his answer to Wm. H. H. a careful reading.—ED.]

CATTLE GOING BLIND.—I see in your paper of December 31 that J. A. Stever, Penn Yan, N. Y., is in trouble about his cattle going blind. As I have had some experience with the same disease, I can tell him of a remedy that has never failed. Take one tablespoonful carbolic acid and add one quart of water; shake well, apply twice a day with a common syringe. Be sure and get it well in the eye.—G. P. CLARK, Trimble, Col.

CLEARING CANE.—In answer to enquiry as to use of lime in clearing cane juice, would say: "Don't use it at all, but mix common clay (not soil) with the juice. Give time to settle, then pour off, leaving clay at the bottom; then boil as in other cases."—WM MOORE, Gillett, Iowa.

THAT DISEASE.—That disease that caused blindness among J. A. Stever's cattle prevailed here in September and October. It affected the right eye first. In some cases they would be blind in both eyes. There was no remedy for it. So far as I know, they all got well. It was called the pink eye. I don't Know whether that was the right name or not for the disease.—T. J. ANDERSON, Burnt Prairie, Illinois.

CHICKEN LICE.—Can you please tell me through the BLADE what will kill chicken lice, their health being good, only the lice seem to be eating them up alive.—ELLA GUY, Ingalls, Kan.—[Thoroughly clean the premises, and sprinkle with a watering pot every part using a tablespoonful of carbolic acid to a gallon of water. Coal oil the roosts and whitewash the walls, using the acid in the whitewash. Sprinkle a little tobacco trash on the nests. This will very likely reach the desired end. If lice do not leave the poultry quickly, but this they will do in nearly all cases, dust the poultry with Persian insect powder.—Ed.]

### Onion Raising.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

As E. S. Hulin, of Erwin, Tenn., gave his method of raising onions, in reply to a request which appeared in the BLADE some weeks ago, I thought I would give mine. E. S. Hulin's method is excellent as regards "sets," but I never use "sets;" I always raise my onions from the seed direct. The following is my method of raising them for table use direct from the seed:

Prepare your onion bed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; be careful and have a rich piece, and if it is not rich, manure it well. When the ground is ready, lay off in rows about ten inches apart, but if the onion bed is large the rows had better be about eighteen inches apart, so you can walk in between the rows; then sow the seed, or drill in the rows about two or three inches apart, providing you intend to use out of the bed, but if not, drill about four to six inches apart, in the row. Cover about a half inch deep; then when they are all fairly up take a small garden hoe and scratch up the space between the rows, especially near the onions, and be sure to keep the weeds all out. Should they be too thick in some places you can thin them out to the right distance apart. Should you desire to cultivate them with a plow you can make the rows wide enough to suit the plow. Never hoe or cultivate them until the ground is sufficiently dry; and as Mr. Hulin says, never hoe the dirt to them, but from them, as the onion grows better nearly on top of the ground then when so deep. Keep the ground well worked and free from weeds and the onions will grow fast. I have used the above method for five years and have never had a failure yet. I have raised onions as large as a pint tincup directly from the seed. I generally use the large red Wethersfield onion seed.—J. D. LEISURE, Lansing, Mich.

### Orchard Grass.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I notice information wanted in regard to orchard grass. I have been using this for pasture for quite a number of years, and have become quite fanatical on the subject. I call to my mind a piece sown 37 years ago, and just as good as new. My favorite time for sowing is in February, but it may be sown any time from July to April. It should be sown quite thick, say 1½ bushels per acre, as it tends to form tussocks if not enough seed is sown the first year, but for weeks pasture I sow 1 bushel per acre and let it seed itself the second year. It is a very fine pasture, affording the first welcome nip in the spring, and when blue grass is playing 'possum in the summer it is still giving pasturage.

The seed crop is cut in June with reapers and found as oats or wheat, leaving the aftermath on the ground for pasture, thereby giving a seed crop of almost equal value to grain, and an immediate pasture thereafter. I paid $1.40 and freight for the last I purchased in 1885 at the headquarters of this seed, Louisville, Ky. (R. H. Hoskins). I am now raising my own seed, but have none to sell, as I am seeding all my pasture land to the same.

I consider clover and orchard grass sown together one of the best fodder made, as they both ripen together, and the grass holds the clover up.—V. M. C., Idle Wild, Indiana.

### Hungarian Grass.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

In the last issue of the BLADE, H. N. Squier, of Montana, asks for information relative to Hungarian grass. Have some experience in raising and feeding the article, for about six or seven years, from 1858 to 1864, on my farm in Boone county, Iowa. At that time my farm was new and I had not tried timothy or clover—add to this prairie hay was getting scarce and I tried the Hungarian culture.

I sowed about half a bushel to the acre, and put it in from the middle of May to the 10th of June, on good soil, prepared in as good condition as for flax, and rolled with a heavy roller after sowing. I had horses, mules, cattle and sheep, and fed freely the first season with grain, the same as if I were feeding prairie hay. The result was that towards spring my stock was in fine condition, sheep and cattle fit for the butcher. But when I commenced work my horses gained very much and lost flesh fast, so in after seasons I fed but little to horses and only half rations of grain. The mules, young cattle and sheep I wintered without grain, having them in good condition at grass time. When sowed for seed, one bushel to three acres. For hay the amount per acre as above stated. Time of cutting—For seed, when fully matured; for hay, when the bloom begins to shed. This, to the best of my memory, was our practice in Iowa. Quit as soon as you can raise tame hay, for I came to the opinion that to continue raising Hungarian for a long time, degenerates into foxtail.—JAMES PHELAN, Boone, Ia.

### The Home Beef and Pork.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

The majority of farmers salt their pork, and hang up their beef in quarters in some cool place to be cut as wanted, and as is too often the case, the women folks have to wade through the quarter of hard frozen beef when they want a piece of meat to roast or boil.

Then, again, after the beef had hung in this way for a month or two, it has become dry and brittle.

To obviate all this, cut the carcass up as soon as the animal heat is out of it, into small pieces, such as will go in the pot or oven, and after they have become frozen solid, pack in a large box with clean snow.

If put in a cool place a few days, warm, mild weather will have no effect on the meat, and it will come out as nice and juicy in April as it went in in December. Your wife will probably stick a pin in this item, that you may read it and profit by it.—O. F. [The above looks to be excellent.—ED.]

### Potatoes.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Mr. Joseph Sorff, of Todd county, Minn., where I recently lived, raised 746 bushels of potatoes on a single acre, for which he received 25 and 50 cents per bushel. Can you tell me how to keep sweet potatoes for seed, and how to keep cider from getting hard.—D. C. MATTERSON, Waterman, Ill. [Sweet potatoes must be well dried and packed in sand, or very fine shavings. Then put them in a place where they will not absorb moisture, or freeze. Your last question was answered not long since in the BLADE.—ED.]

### The Borer.

Mr. Earnest Walker, in the *Gardener's Monthly*, says that tobacco stalks and stems used as fertilizers for fruit trees and potatoes will destroy the borer, and that they possess great value as mulch as well as a fertilizer. They are said to increase the yield of potatoes largely, and to produce a better quality than stable manure. But they should certainly be chopped or broken up, otherwise they will prevent the sprouts coming to the surface.

### Your Stables.

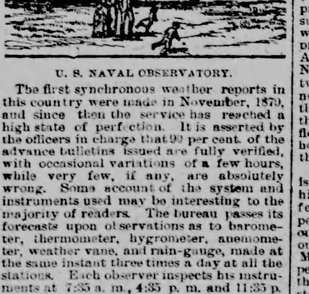
See that your stables are properly ventilated as well as warm. Impure air is inimical to the health of all animals—as much so to the bovine race as to man. Besides, nothing will so soon give a "cowy" flavor to milk or to the smell of the stable, as the breathing of an atmosphere reeking with the exhalations from the bodies of the cows and from their droppings. Ventilate, but avoid direct drafts.

SIGNAL STATION, SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK.

## THE WEATHER BUREAU.

### "Old Probs." and His Methods—How Our Weather Predictions are Made—The Instruments Used and the Results Attained.

The United States weather manufactory is considerable of an institution, but it is a little erratic at times. The supply of weather is not always regulated according to the demand, and, while the country is never allowed to be wholly out of weather, frequently a large quantity is piled up for which there is no need. That may be said to have been the case during the past week or more. Gen. Hazen, the present head of the bureau, has many enemies, and various charges involving incompetency have been made for the purpose of encompassing his removal; but if it were generally known that he is personally responsible for all the discomfort, trouble and loss caused by the late extensive snowstorm and "cold snap," a great deal of weight would be added against him. "Old Probabilities," as the weather office is familiarly known, has been the butt of many jokes, and at one time but little confidence was entertained for his prognostications; but since it has been demonstrated that he can furnish all kinds of weather, and plenty of it, on very short notice, his proclamations are treated with marked respect.



THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The Weather Bureau, as now organized, is a military institution, or an appendage of the regular army. There have been propositions in Congress to take it away from military protection and give it in charge of the Agricultural department, but no positive action has been taken and none is likely to be. The service can be performed cheaper and better under the present system; and, owing to the nature of the work, military discipline is not only advantageous but almost necessary. Throughout the United States there are 376 signal stations, in charge of nineteen officers and 500 men of the Signal corps of the army. Each station is provided with the best instruments, including all the latest inventions for observing and accurately recording the constant variations of the weather. From 130 of these stations telegraphic reports are sent daily to Washington; the others report by mail. Reports are received from the trained observers at important stations three times every twenty-four hours. These reports contain full particulars of the weather in the different districts. Seventeen stations in Canada, one in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and one in the northwestern part of British America send reports, and there are over 300 outside or volunteer observers in different sections who also send reports by mail. The telegraphic reports are transmitted to Washington by means of a secret code, a few figures conveying a large amount of information. These reports are received from all the stations in the United States, Canada and the West Indies inside of 30 minutes. A "translator" takes the telegrams in hand and reads them off to eight clerks, each of whom has a special weather map before him, on which he marks the particular readings he has been instructed to take. These eight maps are afterwards combined in one general map, which thus fully represents all phases of the weather throughout the territory covered. This map is closely studied by an expert signal officer, the "storm center" located, the probable course of coming storms determined, and the complete "indications" made up for the several districts.



U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The first synchronous weather reports in this country were made in November, 1870, and since then the service has reached a high state of perfection. It is asserted by the officers in charge that 99 per cent. of the advance bulletins issued are fully verified, with occasional variations of a few hours, while very few, if any, are absolutely wrong. Some account of the system and instruments used may be interesting to the majority of readers. The bureau passes its forecasts upon observations as to barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, weather vane, and rain-gauge, made at the same instant three times a day at all the stations. Each observer inspects his instruments at 7:35 a. m., 4:35 p. m. and 11:35 p. m., Washington time, and at once telegraphs his report to Washington, where the bulletins are made up and published in each case one hour and 25 minutes after the observations are made—at 9 a. m., 6 p. m. and 1 a. m., respectively.

Reliable weather prophecy requires that at least four things be known respecting the condition of the atmosphere over a wide area—its weight as indicated by the barometer; its temperature, as shown by the thermometer; its degree of humidity, as shown by the hygrometer, and the direction and velocity of its currents, as recorded by the weather vane and anemometer. Observations of the amount of rainfall, expressed in inches, and the appearance of the clouds are sometimes found to be of great service. The barometer used in our service is the common mercurial barometer, in which the varying weight of the atmosphere at any given place is balanced against the weight of a column of mercury contained in a glass tute about 33 inches in length.

At the sea-level in fair weather a column of air one inch square and extending to the upper limit of the atmosphere weighs fifteen pounds; a column of mercury of the same section and 30 inches high weighs the same; hence the power of the air under the conditions mentioned to sustain in a tube containing a vacuum in its upper end a column of mercury of the height named. It follows, of course, that the height of the mercurial column will vary with the variations in the weight of the atmospsere, falling when the air is rendered light by reason of the presence of watery vapor, by excessive heat, or other cause, and rising when the air is cold and dry, or dense from other causes not necessary at present to enumerate. It must not be supposed that a falling barometer is an invariable percursor of a storm; the indications of the instrument are to be relied only in connection with those of other instruments. The thermometers employed by the signal service differ from those in ordinary use only in being self-recording as respects maximum and minimum temperature.

The humidity of the air is not ascertained absolutely—that is to say, by an estimate of the percentage of weight of moisture to weight of air—but with reference to the degree of saturation. The quantity of moisture the air will hold depends upon its temperature, and also depends upon its density or pressure. A cubic foot of air having a temperature of 50 degrees, and under a uniform barometric pressure of 30 inches, will hold 4.18 grains of water. If, under these conditions, the temperature or the pressure of the air is increased, it increases the capacity of it holding in suspension an increased quantity of water; but if temperature or pressure be lowered, there will result a deposition of a portion of the water in the form of fog, dew, rain, frost, snow or hail.

There is then a point of saturation for each degree of temperature, as well as for each variation of pressure indicated by the barometer. If the air be chilled artificially it can be made to deposit its moisture—as is seen to happen on the exterior of a tumbler containing ice water. The least chilling will bring fully saturated air to the "dew point," while a very dry air would need to be brought almost to the freezing point before it would give up its burden of water. Evidently exposed water would not evaporate in a fully saturated air, and will evaporate more or less freely in proportion to the degree of dryness.

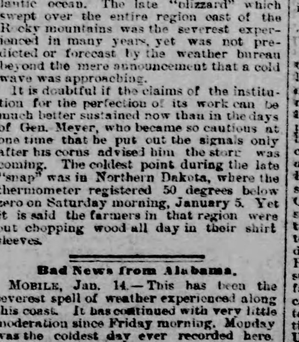
As all evaporation produces cold, it is evident that the method of estimating humidity by the "wet and dry bulb thermometer" is a good one. This instrument, which is the one employed by our signal office, consists of two ordinary thermometers, one of which has its bulb enveloped in lampwick kept moist with water. In dry atmosphere this water produces by its evaporation a chilling effect, and by observing the difference in the readings of the two thermometers we can, by reference to a "table of humidity," tell to a nicesy the degree of saturation of the air.

The anemometer consists of an axle from which radiate four arms having at their extremities hemispherical cups to catch the wind, the velocity of which is estimated by the number of revolutions per minute made by the instrument. The direction of the wind is shown by an ordinary weather vane. It must not be supposed that the signal officer is perched on his house top to observe the workings of these indicators. He reads their record below in his sitting room as made automatically by the agency of electricity on a strip of paper wrapped about a revolving drum.

Suppose all the data in at the Washington office at 4:35 p. m., and that is found that at Nashville, Tenn., and a hundred miles around it in every direction there is an "area of depression," an area of low barometer, say 29.2, while around Nashville as a centre we may draw a line showing a higher barometer, say 30.02, at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, Abingdon, Va., and Wheeling. What is the forecast? There will be a flow of air—winds—inward from all points named toward Nashville. So far as practical effect is concerned, low barometer is equivalent to a depression of the upper surface of the sea of air in which we live, and high barometer is equivalent to an elevation or wave, which will naturally flow down and fill up the depression.

There will, therefore, be an inflow toward Nashville from all points of the compass. Like water flowing toward a hole in the bottom of a tub, the current of air will take on a whirling motion, and this cyclonic movement, which, in the northern hemisphere, under the influence of the earth's rotation, is always from right to left, will go on increasing in intensity. Violent winds whirling about Nashville at a distance of about 75 miles, but a dead calm perhaps at the city itself. In an ordinary water whirlpool there is suction downward, but in our whirlwind the suction is upward, with, of course, a lower barometer.

The warm, damp air about Nashville being thus carried by the cyclonic movement into the upper, colder and less dense regions of the atmosphere, becomes then expanded and chilled so as to be incapable of sustaining longer its burden of moisture, which falls as rain or snow. Continual rains and varying fierce winds attest the vigor of the meteorological catastrophe. Its cyclones do not remain stationary. The record shows that the "area of low barometer" about Nashville, with its attendant winds and rains, may be expected to move eastward with a velocity of about 30 miles an hour.



SIGNAL STATION, NEW YORK.

Instances occur in which steamers bound from New York to Liverpool overtake and outstrip the eastward moving area of low pressure. So far we have spoken only of such areas. But areas of high barometer will present no great difficulty with the principles here presented kept well in view. An area of high barometer centering at Nashville, with low barometer at all places two hundred miles distant, would, of course, necessitate an outflow from that point, and the currents thus generated would, under the influence of the earth's rotation, be deflected to the right. Such an area does not, however, so often produce rain; it is rather the exception to the rule of good weather.

The station on the summit of Pike's Peak is one of the most important as well as the highest in the country. It is situated 14,157 feet above sea level, surrounded by perpetual snow, and in a region where many of our severest storms have their origin. The out of it given above is from a sketch by M. Seamans, of Colorado Springs, and is a perfect representation. Water freezes on the peak every night in the year, and snow storms in July and August are not an unusual occurrence. It is nine miles, over a most difficult trail, from the foot of the mountain to the summit, and the two men in charge "pack" their provisions and supplies on horseback. But they have enough and some to spare for hundreds of tourists who launch there, in a dollar a head, in the summer season. Many stay over night and "bunk" in the hut. In this way the signal officers do quite a thriving business, and the honest pennies thus turned help to compensate them for the isolated existence on top of the bleak mountain.

The station in New York is also an important one. It is situated in a large cupola above the roof of the Equitable building, corner of Broadway and Cedar streets, and commands a fine view of almost the entire city, the harbor and a good part of the Atlantic ocean. The late "blizzard" which swept over the entire region east of the Rocky mountains was the severest experienced in many years, yet was not predicted or forecast by the weather bureau beyond the mere announcement that a cold wave was approaching.

It is doubtful if the claims of the institution for the perfection of its work can be much better sustained now than in the days of Gen. Meyer, who became so cautious at one time that he put out the signals only after his corns advised him the storm was coming. The coldest point during the late "Snap" was in Northern Dakota, where the thermometer registered 50 degrees below zero on Saturday morning, January 5. Yet it is said the farmers in that region were out chopping wood all day in their shirt sleeves.

### Bad News from Alabama.

MOBILE, Jan. 14.—This has been the severest spell of weather experienced along this coast. It has continued with very little moderation since Friday morning, Monday was the coldest day ever recorded here. The weather is somewhat warmer to-day. The orange trees in this section are undoubtedly frozen, but the sap is not running up and they will thaw out if warm weather comes gradually. There are about 10,000 trees here, valued when in full bearing at $30 to $50 each, and producing annually a crop worth from $6,000 to $8,000. The crop for this year is lost. Whether the trees are dead or not cannot be ascertained until spring. It is probable, however, that the greater number have been killed. There have been freezes and killed cabbages, which, if they had matured, would have sold for $100,000. Most of the farmers have a reserve of plants, and these will be replanted, and a large crop of vegetables will be raised. The loss will fall heavily on the poor people, as the rich can afford to buy.

# News of the Week.

## THE NIHILISTS.

### They Say They Have Ceased to be Agitators, and Are Now Nihilists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—It will be remembered that at the time an infernal machine was found on Judge Tree's premises in this city, a few weeks ago, there was an immediate suggestion of that it had been placed there by socialists and might be the opening move of a desultory dynamite warfare on wealthy property owners; and when publicity was given to the fact that a somewhat similar explosive had been left in the building occupied by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general offices, unthinking alarmists jumped to the conclusion that this was intended to be the second gun of the dynamite attack. Much concern was manifested by many citizens, notwithstanding the matter was made little by well-informed people, and with a view to ascertaining how much truth there was in the rumors, a local paper instituted an investigation into the character of the two suspicious machines, and as to the present doings of the little band of Chicago socialists. So far this inquiry has been productive of most alarming givings out in the way of revolutionary talk, and a most reassuring paucity of facts to justify a fear that the community is more in danger now from socialists, than it has been in the last dozen years.

At the outset it was claimed that the socialists and trade unions had joined hands to carry by force the strike for the eight-hour law on May 1. There is no evidence of any such union, beyond the fact that a week before last the metal workers voted funds to arm themselves, and a week ago Tuesday the cabinet-makers set aside one-half of their entire surplus for the purchase of Winchester rifles. The socialists boast that they have over 9,000 bombs loaded and distributed in the hands of trusty persons.

The Socialistic brotherhood has the advantage of possessing an organ, printed in the German language, which week after week disseminates incendiary ideas, while from its job press go circulars, maps, etc., describing the streets, sewers and tunnels of the city, and giving instruction in street warfare, and the practical use of explosives. Socialist leaders claim that they have established depots for the storing of various bombs, but none was found; and that they have lists of prominent persons to be disposed of by dynamite, but none was shown. They further claim that every Sunday morning for a year bands of socialists have been going to the country to practice the throwing of bombs, and that tests of their effectiveness and the manner of explosion have been frequently made, but nobody has seen or heard these experiments.

One thing the investigation did go far to prove—the improbability that the Socialists had anything to do with placing the infernal machines at Judge Tree's house or in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. The dissimilarity of these from each other, as well as from the dynamite bomb manufactured for the Socialists, is very marked. Besides the bombs mentioned, the Socialist leaders are mysteriously to the possession of infernal machines which explode by clock-work or electricity. They are intended for guarding approaches, mining the streets, or for the destruction of property. When properly placed two or three of them would demolish a building or so tear up a street as to render it impassable.

Understanding the effect of vagueness on the public mind, as well as on the faith of their followers, the socialistic leaders are very chary of facts in their replies to pointed inquiries. They delight in little hints of mighty preparations, and claim that since they were forbidden by Gen. Oglesby to arm with rifles and publicly drill, they have resorted to dynamite, and say that from being agitators they have become Nihilists. As to the ramifications of their organization it is said to be divided into clubs of two. Beyond this, they are not supposed to know each other, thus insuring themselves against betrayal.

The leaders profess to be in possession of perfect plans of the under-ground system of Chicago, and careful reports of the ways by which the housetops at the various street corners can be readily reached. From these reports, locations have been selected for congregation and defense. The principle ones are the Lake Front, Market Square and West Randolph street between Campbell's and Halsted streets. These plans are accompanied by suggestions as to the particular street corners which should be fortified, and the way to go about it.

About the only man in Chicago who thinks that the socialists may find an opportunity for incendiary work through an association with trade unions on May 1, is Mr. Joseph Greenhut, who is the author of the eight hour agitation. He professes to think that the Socialists and the labor organizations are a unit on the question, and that the movement will dwarf all previous ones in reforming the labor system. He says that little dependence is to be placed in the Socialist orators,—the men who talk dynamite, treason and bloodshed. "But there are men," says he, "cool, collected, thoughtful laboring men, in the ranks of the Socialists who will do the work. They are secretly banded together, and not by open organization. Bombs are being made in considerable numbers, and distributed. The labor organizations are arming with rifles, and, while they are not permitted by law to drill on the street, they drill in their lodge rooms. I think the great crisis will come on the first of May, or soon after."

"I think," he continued, "that the movement, if properly opened here, will extend all over the country, and of its success I have no doubt. The socialists are heartily in the movement, and they have been talking dynamite so long that the trade will be lost if not productive of something in this issue."

### Particulars by Mail of the Earthquake Shocks in December.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Mail advices from Panama of the 5th inst. contain the following:—At 2 on the morning of December 18 the Spanish town of Amtillan, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated 25 miles south of Guatemala, was awakened by frequent shocks of earthquake, which continued all day till 5:22 p. m., when a very heavy shock was felt, and at 5:36 p. m. the heaviest shock came, throwing down many walls and houses already fissured by the earlier shocks. People were thrown down; the air was filled with dust from the fallen houses; shock followed shock, and the frightened people rushed to the large place in front of the church of San Juan, and dragged the image of their patron saint outside the church and erected a temporary shrine in the middle of the square, before which all prostrated themselves. One hundred and eighty shocks were felt the first day, principally from east to west, 81 of which occurred between 4 and 5:36 p. m. The second day was nearly as bad, and the shocks continued for some days.

Antillan was destroyed by earthquakes in 1830, which lasted from April 21 to May 3. In 1546 it was overflowed by the rising of the waters of the lake, again in October, 1852, when the water gushed up in the middle of the streets. Eight days after, when the waters had subsided, dead fish were found everywhere. The water became unfit to drink, and many persons died of fevers. Then again it was destroyed by earthquakes in 1862. Lake Antillan is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. An adjacent volcano, till recently quiet, seems to be seeking a new outlet through a hill lying back of the active volcano of Pecavo. The volcanos of Fuego, in Guatemala, and Gzalca, in Salvador, not far away, which have long served as the safety valves of these restless regions, seem to have become stopped up, causing much alarm to the people of the Salvador, who say there was a precisely similar occurrence before their last great earthquake in 1862.

### The Indiana Township Warrants.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—In the first of the litigation between the holders of the illegal township warrants and the bondsmen of the fugitive trustees, in which the former seek to hold the latter, the bondsmen have been successful. A transcript of the proceedings of the Daviess county court has been filed in the Supreme court in the case of Abraham Cohen, et al., of this city, against the sureties on the bond of Charles H. Brower and the other defaulting township trustees, who issued fraudulent orders. Cohen held over $2,000 of these, and brought suit on the bond of the trustees to recover their face value. The defendants demurred to the complaint, alleging that there was a defect of the parties defendant, inasmuch as R. B. Pollard was not made a party to the suit to show his interest, and because the facts alleged did not constitute a sufficient cause for action. The demurrer was sustained by the county court, and the plaintiff's appealed to the Supreme court. In the United States court similar demurrers have been filed by the defense in the case brought by Walter Stanton, the New York broker, involving $58,000 of these warrants, and the decision of the State Supreme court will also determine the result in these cases.

### Maryland Politics.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature tonight, Henry Lloyd, of Dorchester county, was nominated for governor, to fill the unexpired term of Robert McLane, and Arthur P. Gorman was unanimously elected to succeed himself as United States senator. There will be little or no opposition in the election of either.

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### FIRE DAMP.

#### Had the Explosion Occurred in the Day Time, Hundreds Would Have Perished.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 16.—Details of a fire-damp explosion which occurred in mine No. 4 Almy, at an early hour Wednesday morning, have just reached here, and show it to have been one of the most serious in the history of the Rocky mountain coal mines. Occurring as it did at night, when only a light force of miners were at work, the death roll was limited to thirteen souls, but had it taken place during the day the loss of life must have run up into hundreds, for every person in the mines at the time met with instant death. The whole face of the country and that portion of the settlement fronting the slope gives evidence of the terrible force of the explosion. The weigh and fan houses were entirely demolished, and the engine-house wrecked, while residences and business houses lost fronts, windows, doors and chimneys. The mouth of the slope has the appearance of a huge funnel, from which fully a thousand cubic yards of rock have been torn and distributed over the adjacent country.

A train of thirteen cars going down into the mine at the time of the explosion was broken into fragments, and shot out as though from the mouth of a cannon. William and Joseph Evans, passengers thereon, were most terribly mutilated, the former being blown over the engine house and a portion of the town. The body was found 700 feet from the mouth of the slope, minus the head and an arm and the entrails. It had bounded and rolled fully 30 yards after striking the ground. Timbers and track for 70 feet inside the slope were torn up and scattered over the surrounding country, and the ground for fully half a mile from the mouth of the mine was covered with pieces of cars, ties, timbers and other debris. Every air shaft was blown away, leaving huge pits. Many people living near the mine narrowly escaped death. Huge timbers crashed through the roof of Supt. Faulk's residence, 250 yards from the slope, and fell between two beds, occupied at the time by himself and family. John Smith lives in a house in front of the air shaft in the mouth of the mine. Here the force of the explosion tore a great hole in the earth 20 feet in diameter, and a rock weighing over a ton fell through the roof into the kitchen, demolishing the stove. The store of Beckwith, Quinn & Co., 200 feet away, lost its front, and some goods were damaged. The wheel from the pit passed through an outhouse near by, as if thrown from a catapult. The mines are worked by Beckwith, Quinn & Co., under contract with the Union Pacific.

Those at work at the time of the explosion were: Enoch Thomas, Frank Mason, John Peake, Ellis Gridgerman, John Hunter, Joseph Evans, William Evans, John Peterson, John Hood, Henry Nunnuck, William Hassely, Alex Jones, Henry Milliken.

The bodies of the last two were found yesterday in the seventh level. Only one—that of John Peake—was burned seriously. The remainder were evidently killed instantly by the force of the concussion. John Hunter, who was driving a mule attached to a train of cars in the sixth level, was found between the first and second cars, and the mule had been blown backward and wedged into the fifth car, with its legs in the air. The slope up to this point has the appearance of having been cleanly swept, but otherwise is the same as on every day.

The mine did not take fire, as at first reported, and nothing save the destruction of the fan house and the consequent trouble in getting pure air into the mine delayed the exploration and recovery of the bodies. All of the victims save two were Mormons, married, and leave large families.

The most acceptable theory as to the cause of the explosion is this: Two formen are employed to examine the mine every night for fire-damp, to see that it is clear before the day-shift goes on. These men carry both open and safety lamps, and it is believed one of them ventured into some room with the former where an unusual quantity of gas had accumulated.

### GEN. SHERMAN'S DENIAL.

#### The Old Soldier Repudiates the Authorship of the "Review" Article.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The *Sun* publishes the following letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman, in relation to Gen. Grant and a recent statement in the *North American Review:*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12, 1886.

Rev. George Morris, Baltimore:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 7th with the newspaper slip enclosed. Of course, I have read carefully the first volume of Gen. Grant's memoirs, and now await the second volume, which I doubt not will be equally valuable and interesting. From the day I reported to him from Paducah till the day of his death our relations were as brothers rather than as commander and commanded, and it is utterly impossible that I could have written or spoken the words as quoted in the December number of the *North American Review.*

I have a very large correspondence, and converse freely with thousands of people, and it is natural, as we often speculate what might have been had Gen. Grant gone to the rear and C. F. Smith fought the battle of Shiloh; what might have been had Washington accepted his warrant in the English navy, etc. But that I

are practicing is to mail circulars to farmers and others desirous of stocking ponds and creeks near their places with carp, telling them that for $1 the fish will be sent them. The farmers nearly all replied, inclosing the amount stipulated, but of course received no answer. In order to obtain fish it is necessary for the applicant to secure the indorsement of the member of Congress from his district, and of course the firm had no influence in the matter.

**Why Jonas Was Rejected.**

Some weeks ago the secretary of state telegraphed consul-general Jussen, at Vienna, to go to Prague and learn, if possible, the real cause of Austria's refusal to receive Consul Jonas. Mr. Jussen's report was received at the state department Saturday. He says the feeling against Mr. Jonas was adroitly worked up by the latter's predecessor, C. A. Phelps, of Massachusetts, who believed that the withholding of Jonas' exequatur would result in the retention of himself and his vice consul.

**Payne and Donavin.**

It is believed here that the action of the Ohio House regarding an investigation of Sen. Payne's election is certain to bring the whole question before the U. S. Senate for thorough inquiry. At the same time the Ohio Legislature is looked to for a full exposure of the political crimes which have brought odium upon the state. The silence of the Ohio Senate deepens the impression at Washington that the charges of fraud in connection with Payne's election are true.

**Rivers and Harbors.**

The House committee on Rivers and Harbors resolved to limit the total amount of the appropriation for improving rivers and harbors to $11,000,000.

**Silver Dollars.**

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint during the week ended ended January 16 was $195,429; the issue during the corresponding period of last year was $136,-168. The shipment of fractional silver coin since January 1 amounts to $102,620.

**Invalid Pensions.**

The committee on invalid pensions of the House agreed to report favorably Mr. Matson's bill to increase the pensions of widows from $8 to $12 per month.

**To Regulate Commerce.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following is a brief synopsis of the bill to regulate commerce, reported from the senate select committee upon inter-state railroad transportation by Mr. Cullom: After specifying the classes of carriers, or rather, the kinds of traffic to which the regulations prescribed are to apply, and declaring that all charges made by such carriers shall be reasonable, the preliminary sections aim to prohibit every variety of unjust discrimination, to prescribe adequate penalties therefor, and to prescribe for the enforcement in the courts of the United States. These sections include the requirement that all carriers shall afford reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic with connecting lines, and the prohibition of a greater charge for a shorter than for a larger distance, except when it can be affirmatively established by the carrier that such charge does not constitute an unjust discrimination.

Another section requires all carriers subject to the provisions of the proposed act to file their tariffs and classifications with the inter-state commerce commission, and provides that they shall be postal or otherwise published, but leaves to be determined by the commission the manner of publication or the places to be and between which rates shall be published.

Provision is made for enforcing the requirements of the commission in these respects through the courts, and for the maintenance of the rates that may be thus published. Provision is also made for the appointment by the president of five commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, and several sections are devoted to prescribing the duties of the commissioners, and the manner in which complaints are to be investigated and prosecutions instituted under its direction, when found.

**The President and the Senate.**

The President, in conversation with a Republican senator, said to-day: "I am led to believe that the majority of your body intend to make it very embarrassing for suspending an officeholder, at the time I nominate his successor. I must inform you that I shall do nothing of the kind. 'Nominations are made by and with the consent of the Senate,' It is fitting in such cases that the Senate should have all the information they desire regarding the man whose nomination they are asked to confirm. But I shall insist upon my reasons for making removals, they are usurping a privilege that belongs to the Executive alone, and their request will in every case be denied. That is the position I propose to take, and I am ready to abide the consequences."

It is reported that the finance committee of the Senate, at its meeting this morning, determined on a new form of inquiry to be sent to the heads of departments to elicit information with respect to nominations which may be under consideration. The reasons for making removals will not be asked, but all the papers relating to the appointment and the removal will be called for.

**The President's Duty.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House yesterday there was introduced by Wadsworth, of Kentucky, the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, By the fourteenth section of the act of Congress, of February 12, 1873, the gold dollar of the United States of 25.8 grains standard fineness is made the unit of value; and

"WHEREAS, The President on his accession to office found each and all of the full legal tenders, gold, silver and paper dollars of the United States, equal in value to 25.8 grains of standard gold in all transactions within the United States; therefore,

"Resolved, That it became the duty of the President to use all lawful means in his power to maintain this equality in the value of such dollars, and that, in the opinion of this House, he has hitherto faithfully and properly endeavored to discharge that duty."

After debating the subject of reference the resolution was referred to the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

**Presidential Succession.**

The President to day approved the act providing for the performance of the duties of the president in case of the removal, death, or inability both of the President and Vice President.

**Notes.**

Admiral Porter, who has been seriously ill, is now considered out of danger.

Sec. Lamar has sent to the attorney-general a communication expressing his opinion that a suit should be brought in the name of the United States to test the validity of Bell's original telephone patent.

The statement that Pres. Cleveland has determined that no answers shall be given to requests from the Senate for information as to the reasons for removals or suspensions from office, is authoritatively denied. No such request has yet been made to the President by the Senate.

The postoffice department has received letters from the Germandirector general of posts, urging the United States government to send an officer of the postoffice department to Germany to personally inspect the parcel post service of that country, with a view to join an international parcel post.

The total value of exports of domestic cattle and hogs, and of beef, pork and dairy products for twelve months, ended December 31, 1885, were $93,715,020, against $95,-429,142 the previous year. The values of exports of mineral oils for twelve months ended December 31, 1885, were $49,214,281, against $49,108,511 the year before.

The House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds adopted a rule forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors in the restaurant. The same action has been taken at the last two sessions, but in those instances the prohibition was contained in a joint rule, while the present rule is a simple committee order.

The consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba reports to the department of State the existence of large quantities of fat guano on the south coast of the island of Cuba. The guano is deposited in caves, one of which was visited by the consul, and estimated to contain from 25,000 to 30,000 tons. The facilities for working these deposits are reported as being excellent.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of December, 1885, and for six and twelve months ended December 31, 1885 as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows: December, 1885, $10,117,342; 1884, $14,301,142; six months ended December, 1885, $52,968,776; 1884, $79,700,507; twelve months ended December, 31, 1885, $129,757,200; 1884, $147,815,-403.

On the 28th inst. there will be a large gathering of authors here to make arrangements in favor of what is known as the international copyright bill, which is intended to protect American authors against the cheap reprints of English publications. On that date the committee on patents of the Senate have invited authors to express their views, and it is expected that James Russell Lowell, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, George William Curtis, Charles Dudley Warren, George Parsons Lathrop, and several others will be present and make addresses. This bill has always been opposed by the publishers, but it is been supported by the Harpers have withdrawn their opposition, and that Joseph W. Harper will be present as a representative of the firm to advocate its passage.

## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate Morrill's resolution, offered yesterday, calling on the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate whether any collectors of internal revenue not confirmed by the Senate were in receipt of the pay and emoluments of the office.

Beck said he would not object to the resolution, but saw no necessity for it, as the Senate knew all that was to be known on the subject. The law on the subject passed during Pres. Johnson's term had been very sweeping, but during Pres. Grant's terms it had been modified. Since then newly appointed officers of the class designated by Morrill had received the emoluments of the office. The Supreme court had decided that they were entitled to it. When the Republicans had become afraid that the Democrats were going to win they again modified the law, but the modification did not make improper the payments in the cases contemplated, and the Republicans knew such officers had for years received pay.

Allison desired to correct an error of statement in the Keiley correspondence, to the effect that when Kasson had been nominated to the Spanish mission he was objected to by the government of Spain. Allison, upon the very best authority, characterized that statement as wholly untrue.

Going to the calendar, the Senate gave some consideration to the bill providing for the division of the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota. Without reaching a result, the matter went over.

Brown called up Beck's silver resolution, and addressed the Senate on it. He advocated the issuance of silver certificates to represent silver in the treasury.

Maxey followed on the same subject. He said the raid on silver was a European raid, and, if successful, would inflict incalculable injury on the United States. The bugbear of silver, so terrifying to the European money changers, had no terrors for the American people.

At the conclusion of Maxey's remarks the judicial salary bill was laid before the Senate. One of the sections of the bill provides that no person related within the degree of first cousin to a judge of the United States shall be appointed by such judge to any position in his court, and that no person so related who now holds such office shall not be continued in office after six months from the passage of the act.

Edmunds moved to strike out the clause that would affect persons at present in office, and in the course of his remarks in support of the motion, said: "Even this reform administration, and the feature of purity and grace, and of everything that is lovely, [laughter] has exercised and I can state as a fact of fact to the Senate the nomination of a father and son to go to the same place, to exercise the functions of two officers, one under the other."

After debate the amendment of Edmunds was agreed to, and without making further progress with the bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Cooper (O.), who prepared the minority report on the Presidential Succession bill, protested against the general principle of the bill, against the idea of vesting in the person who occupies the presidential chair the power to perpetuate the succession by naming his successor. He was profoundly doubtful of the constitutionality of a provision which would vest the presidency upon a man appointed by an outgoing administration.

Ellis (La.) defended the bill against adverse criticisms, and pointed out wherein it was an improvement over the existing law.

McKinley (Ohio) gave notice of a substitute which he would offer for the bill. This substitute preserves the law of 1792, with the addition of a provision that for the purpose of having a Speaker of the House of Representatives continually in office, Congress shall convene on the 4th of March next succeeding the election of Representatives to Congress, and whenever a vacancy exists either in the office of President pro tem of the Senate or Speaker of the House, the President shall convene the House in which the vacancy exists for the purpose of electing a presiding officer.

Reed (Me.) regarded the pending measure as unconstitutional, inexpedient and impolitic.

A long discussion followed, and was taken part in by several members.

The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

On motion of Matson (Ind.) Friday night sessions were ordered for the consideration of pension bills. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

HOUSE.—Private business having been dispensed with, the House resumed consideration of the Presidential Succession bill. Its passage was advocated by Dibble (S. C.), who regarded it as a far better statutory provision than the existing law. He proceeded to argue that neither the President *pro tem* of the Senate, nor the Speaker of the House was a United States officer, and in support of his position quoted from the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, where a distinction is made between a member of Congress and an United States officer. He picked out the flaws which, he contended, existed in the present statute, and the manner in which, if called into operation, it would destroy the symmetry of the national election system. While admitting that the pending measure did not, and no statutory provision could, meet every exigency which might arise in the Presidential succession, he answered many of the objections made to it, and showed wherein it was an improvement of the law of 1792.

After further debate, Calwell (Tenn.) at 3:30 p. m., demanded the previous question, which, after a little preliminary fencing, was ordered—yeas 146, nays 125.

The amendment offered by Adams, (Ill.) striking out the clause which repeals the sections of the Revised Statutes providing for special elections, was rejected—yeas 113, nays 153.

A vote was then taken on a substitute offered by McKinley, (Ohio) leaving in full force the present law, with the addition of a provision that for the purpose of having a Speaker of the House of Representatives in office continuously, Congress shall convene at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 4th day of March next succeeding the election of representatives in Congress, and whenever a vacancy exists, either in the office of the President pro tem. of the Senate, or Speaker of the House, the President shall convene the House in which the vacancy exists for the purpose of electing a presiding officer. The substitute was rejected—yeas 108, nays 157.

The House was divided on these votes by party lines.

Ryan (Kan.) and Everhart (Penn.) offered amendments, which were lost.

The bill then passed—yeas 183, nays 78—precisely as it came from the Senate. Messrs Bennett and Greene, of New Jersey, were the only Democrats voting in the negative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—Ingalls offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate what proportion of the $10,000,000 of United States bonds called for payment February 1, 1886, are held by National banks as a basis of circulation, and how much by each such bank.

Edmunds inquired whether Ingalls thought the Senate had any right to call on the secretary of the treasury for any information.

"I have seen it questioned in the newspapers," Edmunds added.

Ingalls supposed Edmunds was hardly serious in asking such a question upon the resolution offered. Ingalls said he considered that a large proportion of the bonds to be called in on February 1 were held by National banks, and that instead of any money being paid out of the treasury there was to be a process of bookkeeping by which a large amount of circulation was to be retired and the currency to that extent contracted. He thought it concerned the country to know if such was the fact.

Eustis addressed the Senate on the silver question. At the conclusion of his speech the judicial salary bill was placed before the Senate, and, after several amendments had been offered and rejected, was passed.

HOUSE.—Under the call of states, the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred: Authorizing the re-survey of the San Francisco bay and other bays and waters of California; respecting the statutes which impose taxes on the notes of state banks, state banking associations and municipal corporations; to extend the benefit of the pension laws to assist applicants for pensions who served in the late war, and their widows or minor children who are unable under existing laws to furnish the evidence required to connect their disability with the service; a resolution calling on the secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount applied to the sinking fund between June 30, 1884, and June 30, 1885, and under what date, and in what amount the same was applied; to provide for a uniform ballot box; to assign army officers as attaches to foreign legations; granting a pension to Mrs. Meiselman, only surviving granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson.

**Iowa Liquor Cases.**

DUBUQUE, Jan. 18.—In the United States District court Judge Shiras rendered an oral opinion remanding the liquor injunction cases transferred from the State District court back to that court for trial. Judge Shiras followed the opinion of Judge Brewer in the Kansas cases, and his rulings were identically the same. He overrules the decision of the State court that the cases did not come under the provision of the civil rights portion of the amendment and that portion of one of the earlier amendments guaranteeing trial by jury.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### Great Britain.

**'RAH FOR BRADLAUGH!**

LONDON, Jan. 13.—There was a crush of members offering themselves to take the oath on the meeting of the House of Commons to-day. They were sworn in in batches. Among the crowd was Bradlaugh, who cordially shook hands with the Speaker.

Before the swearing in of members began in the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker said it was his duty to inform the House that he had received a letter from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, and Conservative leader of the House of Commons, regarding Bradlaugh, and giving a historical retrospect of the latter's case, which need not be read. The letter also said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thought that Bradlaugh should not be allowed to take the oath without the house being offered a chance of expressing an opinion on the subject. He believed that the house, when fully constituted, would decline to sanction the administering the oath to Bradlaugh.

The Speaker said he was unable to recognize anything done by a previous Parliament in regard to the case of Bradlaugh, and he was powerless to prevent him from taking the oath. He could take the oath and take the risks of the law, if any were involved.

Bradlaugh stalked the floor of the House of Commons in a defiant manner, kissed the Bible unctuously, shook hands with the Speaker smilingly and drove away directly after being sworn in. He was heartily cheered as he departed from the building by a large crowd of his supporters who were gathered outside.

**IRISH AFFAIRS.**

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, will shortly resign. The viceroyship will be left in commission, with Lord Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, presiding at the castle.

The deputation of Irish landlords which will visit London next week will wait on the Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, not on Gladstone, as was stated yesterday. The Duke of Westminster, in a speech at Chester, said he deplored the fact that Parnell had deluded Ireland. The British right arm, he declared, was still powerful, and England would never grant home rule to Ireland.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES SCANDAL.**

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The case of John Magee, charged with attempting to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters, came up for trial today. The prisoner, by the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge. He declared that the statements contained in the letters were false; that he did not intend to injure the prince, and that distress impelled him to threaten his royal highness in the hope of obtaining money. Sentence will be passed upon the prisoner on Friday.

**STARVATION IN IRELAND.**

WATERFORD, Jan. 14.—Two hundred able bodied men, with their families, attended a meeting of the board of guardians to-day and demanded admission to the workhouse. They said they were starving and were unable to obtain work.

An Irish high sheriff has written to the London *Times* that pending the discussion of politics by Parliament, a famine is approaching Ireland, and with it will come acts of lawlessness. Violent men, he says, determined not to starve, will seize the necessaries of life, even at the risk of doing bodily harm to others.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, declares that Parliament will not help to relieve the dreadful distress prevailing among the inhabitants of Achill and Eagle Island. Lord Carnarvon adds that his sole reliance for affording relief to the starving people is the limited means at his disposal of sending the unfortunates to the workhouse. He, however, hopes that private contributions for the relief of the sufferers will enable the poor people to remain in their homes instead of being compelled to seek shelter in the already much over-crowded workhouses.

**IRISH AFFAIRS.**

The *Daily Telegraph* says the government proposes to re-enact the clauses of the crimes act relating to boycotting, and the parts providing for impartial trials and crushing out of terrorism in Ireland.

It is stated that Sir William Hart-Dyke will resign the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and that Mr. Edward Stanhope, now vice-president of the council, will accept the post.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Times* this morning recognizes that the Irish question must receive the immediate attention of the new Parliament. In a spirited leading article, it urges the necessity of the Conservative party at once facing the issue. It says the Conservatives cannot shrink or postpone decisive action. If they attempt to remain in office without making a vigorous effort to grapple with the Irish difficulty, it will result in their prompt and unequivocal condemnation. Universal scorn will be their portion if they give their opponents a chance to overthrow them without staking their existence on a bold defense of the union. Such a course would be worse than a blunder—it would be a crime. The government should not hesitate to challenge the verdict of the House of Commons on the question of home rule. It cannot be doubted that they would obtain an immense majority in favor of maintaing the integrity of the empire.

**EDITOR STEAD.**

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who, in November, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for his connection with the Eliza Armstrong abduction case, was released from prison to-day. Mr. Stead is well and will speak to night at a meeting of his friends and sympathizers. He will then take a fortnight's holiday.

**TRAMPS BURNED TO DEATH.**

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The news has just been received of the burning of an enormous haystack at Lemberg, Austria, which is believed to have been used during cold weather for shelter by vagrants. Only a night or two ago a larger number than usual of homeless wanderers had sought shelter under it, and while all were asleep the haystack took fire, probably from the ashes of a pipe. Twenty dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and it is thought many others have been burned to death.

### The Balkan War.

**BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—Prince Alexander and the porte have come to an understanding on the following conditions: That the union of the Bulgaries be recognized by the porte; that the Bulgarian army be at the disposal of Turkey in the event of war with Greece or Servia; that tribute be paid regularly to the porte; that the customs rights to the porte be maintained; and that Prince Alexander go to Constantinople to be invested with the governorship of Eastern Roumelia.

**DISASTROUS FLOOD.**

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Advices received here say that a thaw accompanied by heavy rains has set in in the Balkans, and has caused much destruction. The Maritza, the principal river in Roumelia, has overflowed its banks, flooding the surrounding country. Bridges have been swept away, and a number of villages have been totally destroyed. The dispatches say that many persons must have perished, but that no definite statements concerning the loss of life have yet been received.

**WAR NEWS.**

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A fight has taken place between a body of Russian troops and 6,000 Shobsovals, who were crossing the Persian frontier to winter in Russian Mogban. Eighty Shobsovals and seventeen Cossacks were killed in the battle, and large numbers were wounded. The Russian commander has asked for reinforcements. The Persian government is said to fear a Russian invasion of its dominions.

A body of British troops attacked the Dacoits at Sagaing and a sharp engagement ensued, in which sixty of the Dacoits were killed. The British loss was one man killed and three wounded.

**THE PORTE'S POSITION.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The Porte has made a request for the reassembling of the Balkan conference, and has consented to disarm, if Servia and Greece will first do so.

**PROPOSED ALLIANCE.**

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Greece and Servia are negotiating for an alliance against Bulgaria.

### Germany.

**THE GERMAN FLAG.**

LONDON, Jan 12.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says: Admiral Knorr, commanding the German men-of-war Bismarck, Gneisenau and Olga, has been ordered to Samoa to settle the differences between the German government and King Malietoa. When amicable relations have been arranged the German flag, which was hoisted over Samoa, will be hauled down. Germany has no intention to violate the neutrality agreement with England and America.

**BISMARCK AND THE POPE.**

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A sensation has been created by the publication of the letter from Prince Bismarck to the Pope, acknowledging the receipt of the decoration of the Order of Christ, recently conferred on the German chancellor by His Holiness. The latter commences by addressing the Pope as "Sire," and says: "Your kind letter and decoration have greatly gratified myself and the Emperor William." It then goes on to state that the Pope's words that the papacy means to practice the works of peace, first suggested to Prince Bismarck the idea of seeking the mediation of his holiness in the Carolines question, and in deference to his faith and unrevoked confidence in the Pope's elevated views and impartiality, he selected the Pope as the arbiter of the dispute. Germany and Spain have no cause to complain of the terms of the protocol, and the effect of the mediation will be lasting. Prince Bismarck will not neglect chances to attest his lively gratitude, highest devotion, and deepest respect for His Holiness in the future. The letter is signed "Your very humble servant, Bismarck."

### France.

**TO POISON DOGS.**

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A society has been formed to poison unmuzzled dogs.

**AMNESTY.**

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Pres. Grevy has signed a decree granting amnesty to persons convicted of political offenses since 1870, and reducing the sentences of many offenders against the common law.

**FRENCH POLITICS.**

PARIS, Jan. 16.—M. DeFreycinet to-day made a declaration in the Chamber of Deputies of the policy the new cabinet would follow. He said that its colonial policy would be less adventurous than that of its recent predecessor. This statement was received with cheers by the Chamber.

### Spain.

**REBELS CAPTURED.**

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The military authorities have arrested eighteen rebels who were concerned in the seizure of Fort St. Julien, in Carthagenia, yesterday. The prisoners were found hidden in different parts of the city. Among those captured is the leader of the rebels. He is said to have fired the shot that wounded Gen. Fajardo, military governor.

**TRANSFERRED.**

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Count Rascon has been appointed Spanish minister to London, in the place of the Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, who has been transferred to Washington.

**THE POPE'S BLESSING.**

MADRID, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the cabinet, Senor Sagasta, the prime minister, read a letter from the Pope, condoling with the queen and her daughters in their loss by the death of the king, and sending them his blessing. His Holiness also offers to assist in strengthening the position of Spain so far as he can possibly do so within the limit of his spiritual mission.

### Bavaria.

**A KING'S DEBTS.**

MUNICH, Jan. 14.—The king of Bavaria has forbidden the cabinet to interfere with his exchequer. The members of the cabinet will therefore all resign. The debts of the king amount to 15,000,000 marks.

### Italy.

**BISMARCK AND THE POPE.**

ROME, Jan. 13.—Cardinal Jacobini has received a long telegraphic dispatch from Prince Bismarck, in which the latter requests the Cardinal to convey his thanks to the Pope for the letter sent to him recently by his holiness. The letter referred to expressed the Pope's appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as mediator in the Caroline controversy, and the belief that such selection was made through the influence of Prince Bismarck. The *Rossegnas* says that the amiability shown by the Pope in his recent relations with Prince Bismarck has caused surprise and mortification in Vatican circles.

**TO BE MADE CARDINALS.**

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Papal nuncios at Paris, Vienna and Madrid will be made cardinals in March next.

### Canada.

**THE ALGOMA WRECK.**

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15.—The commissioners appointed by the government to investigate the cause of the wrecking of the steamer Algoma in Lake Superior last fall, have reported censuring Capt. Moore and Chief Officer Hastings. Capt. Moore's certificate is to be cancelled for nine months, and Hastings's certificate for six months.

**GOOD INDIANS.**

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—Lieut. Gov. Dwendy, of the Northwesty territory, telegraphs as follows:

"No Indian depredations have taken place since the rebellion was suppressed. False reports and misleading statements, made by interested parties, are doing much harm, and are invariably communicated to the Indians, and are now more likely to keep them unsettled than is generally believed. Reports from all points of the territory, not only from our own people, but from other and most reliable and disinterested sources, are most encouraging in regard to the feeling and demeanor of our Indians."

**CHINAMEN STARVING.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 19.—It is reported that three Chinamen were found starving to death in a tent at Port Haney yesterday. It is claimed that there is great destitution among those on the mainland, and that many are dying of hunger. The situation is little better here, many coolies subsisting on garbage. The city authorities have decided to take steps to relieve them.

## MISS BAYARD'S DEATH.

**Found Dead in Her Bed—Heart Disease the Immediate Cause.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Miss Kate Bayard, daughter of the secretary of state, was found dead in her bed this afternoon.

The immediate cause of Miss Bayard's death was disease of the heart. She had been troubled with weakness of that organ, and had been treated by the family physician at intervals for several years. At the reception at her father's house last night it was remarked that Miss Bayard was unusually animated and taxed herself the utmost to entertain the guests. It is presumed that the undue exertion may have precipitated the fatal attack. The young lady retired about 1 o'clock last night expressing a wish to be left undisturbed till noon. Between 1 and 2 this afternoon her sister endeavored to wake her, and, struck by the peculiar expression of her face, called for assistance.

As soon as the family recovered from the consternation into which it had been thrown, physicians were summoned, and powerful restoratives, including electricity, were applied, but in vain. The physicians expressed the opinion that Miss Bayard had been dead for several hours when the attempt was made to wake her. The interment will take place probably Tuesday next at Wilmington, Del., where Sec. Bayard's parents are buried.

Miss Bayard had accepted an invitation to assist Miss Cleveland at her reception this afternoon, and that lady and her guests, Mrs. Utley and Miss Love, were awaiting Miss Bayar's arrival, when they received news of her death.

## KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

**Democratic Montana Wants to Come In With Republican Dakota.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The Hon. W. F. Saunders, of Helena, Mont., who is in the city, was interviewed last evening, and said that the residents of Montana are quite enthusiastic over the prospects for its admission as a state. "We hope," he continued, "to step into the union with Dakota. It is generally regarded as a Democratic territory, the Democratic majority ranging from 500 to 1,000, and on that score we believe that we will be admitted as an offset to Republican Dakota. A large majority of the people of the territory are in favor of admission."

Mr. Saunders says that a constitutional convention was held two years ago, which framed a constitution and appointed a committee to go to Washington, and report the results of the convention. "For some reason," he added, "the committee never visited Washington, as instructed, but they are becoming interested in the movement now, when it is seen that there is a good prospect of having the territory admitted, and will hold a meeting early in February, and go on to Washington at once. While there the constitution will be submitted, and energetic measures taken to have the territory admitted. Gov. Hauser is interesting himself in the statehood question, and is no doubt doing good work at Washington in that respect. We have a sufficient population to entitle us to admission, and there is every reason to suppose that our efforts will not be in vain."

**Frozen While Guarding Grant's Tomb.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The military guard at the tomb of Gen. Grant will will be relieved to-morrow by a special platoon of park policemen. Two officers will guard the tomb day and night. During the recent severe weather several soldiers were permanently injured by having their hands and feet frozen, and all of them suffered terribly. Guard was mounted every hour with two hours' rest between, but the storm swept across the bluff at the rate of 70 miles an hour for four days, and no scheme of short mounts could save the soldiers from suffering.

**A Girl Buried Alive.**

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Jan. 16.—Recently a girl named Collins died, as it was supposed, here, very suddenly. A day or two ago the body was exhumed, prior to its removal to another burial place, when the horrible discovery was made that the girl was buried alive. Her shroud had been torn into shreds, her knees were drawn up to her chin; one of her arms was twisted under her head, and her features bore evidence of dreadful torture.

## SEN. JOHN SHERMAN.

**Re-Elected by a Vote of 84 to 63—The Democrats Voting for Thurman.**

COLUMBUS, Jan. 15.—The Senate and House met in joint convention at noon to-day and elected John Sherman to the United States Senate. It required 74 votes to elect. Sherman received 84 votes, and Allen G. Thurman 63 votes.

## THE WHEAT CROP.

**Information Furnished by Mr. Talmadge—The Yield Overestimated.**

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—S. W. Talmadge, of this city, gives the Associated Press the following information in relation to the condition of the winter wheat plant in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and Kansas: W. J. Chamberlain, secretary of the Ohio state board of Agriculture, says: Our wheat was finely covered with snow before the severe weather came, and the plant went into the winter in good condition. Mr. Chamberlain also states, from his observations, he believes Prof. Dodge has over-estimated the total yield of the United States for 1885 fully 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels.

Hon. B. A. Conant, secretary of the state of Michigan, says: "I do not think the wheat crop of this state has suffered any material injury. We had a general break-up, followed by a severe freeze, but previous to this there was a light fall of snow, which has doubtless served as a partial protection to the wheat plant."

S. D. Fisher, of Springfield, Ills., says: "I have as yet heard no complaints. The plant is protected more or less by snow, which fell to the depth of five or six inches before the late severe weather was upon us, but there was considerable wind, and there must be a considerable area but thinly protected."

John F. Davis, commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, says: "Up to the present time no injury to wheat has been reported to the bureau. On the first of the month we had a good fall of snow, which will protect the wheat crop for the present."

Correspondents up to the first of January are unanimous in reporting the condition of the wheat to be No. 1. William Sims, secretary of the State board of Agriculture, Kansas, says: "There has been no injury to the wheat crop by late cold weather."

**Corn and Hogs.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The *Times* gives reports from nearly 500 points as to the crop of corn and hogs in the Northwest and Southwest. It appears that the yield of corn has been over-estimated, and its quality ranked too high. Ohio and Indiana farmers have sold more freely than those in other states. The hog cholera has made its appearance in every state of the corn belt, forcing hogs upon the market much more rapidly than is usual, and it is probable that the receipts at the chief packing points for the remainder of the season will be less than last year.

## THE LIQUOR QUESTON.

**Important Decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Supreme court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of A. G. Caffey vs. the United States, in error to the Circuit of the United States, for the district of Kentucky. Caffey was engaged in the distillery business, and his property was seized for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws. He denied the allegations of the information, and set up the defense that he had been previously tried under a criminal information on the same charges and found not guilty. Justice Blatchford delivered the opinion of the court, holding that such judgment on acquittal is a bar to this suit, and reversing the judgment of the Circuit court, and remanding the case back to that court, with direction to enter a judgment for the claimant, dismissing the libel, and to take such proceedings in regard to restoring the property attached, as is proper.

Case No. 92, same parties, in error from the same court; also in case 741, Samuel A. Walling, against the people of the state of Michigan.

In June, 1883, Walling, the plaintiff in error, was prosecuted in the Police court of Grand Rapids, Mich., under a state law imposing a tax on persons engaged in the business of selling liquor in that state to be shipped to another state. He was a drummer for the firm of Cavanaugh & Co., of Chicago, and he was charged in one count with selling liquor at wholesale without a license, and in another with soliciting and taking orders for its sale without a license. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine, and was imprisoned in default of payment. He appealed to the county Circuit court, in which the case was tried by a jury, and was found guilty. The case was carried to the Supreme court of Michigan, which decided against Walling. The question in the case is whether the statute under which Walling was prosecuted is repugnant to the constitution of the United States. That court held, Judge Bradley delivering the opinion, that a discriminating tax imposed by a state, operating to the disadvantage of the products of other states, when introduced into the first mentioned state, is in effect, a regulation in restraint of commerce among the states, and as such is a usurpation of the powers conferred by the constitution upon the Congress of the United States. The Supreme court of Michigan held that the tax imposed by the act is an exercise of the police power of the state for the discouragement of the use of intoxicating liquors and the preserving of the health and morals of the people. The Supreme court of the United States held that this would be a perfect justification of the act, if it did not discriminate against the citizens and the products of other states, and then usurp one of the prerogatives of the national legislature.

The court concludes the opinion as follows: "We think that the act in question operates as a restriction on commerce among the states, in a matter within the executive power of Congress, and that it is for this reason repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and the judgment of the Supreme court of Michigan is reversed, and the case remanded, with instructions to take such further proceedings as may not be inconsistent with this opinion."

**How the Widow of a British Officer Became the Wife of One of His Former Slaves.**

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 13.—The death here of a white woman, Eliza Bowen, yesterday, has brought out a remarkable story. Since her residence in Galesburg, some twenty years ago, she had been the wife of a negro, black as midnight. For a long time the two have been looked after by the city. The woman was partially paralyzed in one side. The miserable twain lived in a rude, small shanty, unplastered, and uncomfortable, in the east part of the city. This she had built with money she had begged. Lately she complained of ill treatment at the hands of her black husband. This woman was, before the rebellion, the wife of Col. Hawks, at one time an officer in the British army, and afterward a resident of Kentucky. There he became possessed of a large plantation and many slaves, the man Bowen among them. During the war he died, and his estate passed to the creditors. His wife he put in charge of Bowen, whom he instructed to care for her. The marriage occurred several years afterward. She has been frequently heard to contrast the luxuries she formerly enjoyed with her miserable and penurious surroundings here. The story is a remarkable one, but is vouched for by many who have heard it from the woman's own lips.

**Texas Lands.**

AUSTIN, Jan. 14.—Yesterday's session of the Texas Live Stock association was taken up with the consideration of the report submitted by the committee on public lands. After some modifications, the report was finally adopted by a close vote. It condemns the present state land board for its vacillation and failure to enforce the land laws, and recommends that the lands be classified and leased as required by law; asserts that only 3,500,000 acres out of the 30,000,000 acres of public lands have been leased, showing a loss of $1,000,000 to the taxpayers; and declares that land should be sold only to actual settlers, and that the greatest safeguards should be thrown around the land policy so as to prevent the acquisition of land by foreign companies. The report also recommends the most liberal terms towards farmer emigrants. The convention endorsed the doctrine that cattle sanitary measures and quarantine should be under national control. One hundred delegates were appointed to the Denver convention, and thirteen to the Chicago convention.

**The Fight for Prohibition in Kansas.**

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 14.—It has been learned here that Atty. Gen. Bradford has begun *quo warranto* proceedings in the state supreme court against the county attorney, the mayor, and other city officials, charging them with being in collusion with the whisky sellers. He will endeavor, it is said, to oust and disqualify them from holding any office of trust or profit. He confidently expects a speedy hearing in the supreme court. Two hundred saloons are running here wide open, and in defiance of the prohibitory law. They pay the city $10 per month for the privilege, and have a salaried attorney to fight their battles with the state.

The President has approved the act legalizing the election of the territorial legislative assembly of Wyoming.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Sam Jones is drawing immense Cincinnati audiences.

Mobile Bay was frozen over for miles with ice a quarter of an inch thick. Fish were washed ashore frozen stiff.

The Democrats of Parkersburg, W. Va., elected their candidate for mayor by a small majority. The Republicans elected six councilmen out of seven, a gain of one over last year.

Mr. Bigelow is reported to have declined the assistant treasurership in New York by advices of his wife, who thought the custody of $75,000,000 too great a responsibility for him.

Through a circulating quack doctor five persons have died of small-pox in Chicago, and a number of other cases have developed. The disease seems to be spreading in the city.

In the New York assembly, a bill incorporating the Grant Monument association and empowering it to hold $7,000,000 worth of property free of taxtation, was passed and sent to the senate.

A special from Leaky, in Edwards county, Tex., tells of the discovery of a paying gold mine. The ores yield from $68 to $300 per ton. Prospectors are pouring in, and many claims have been staked off.

**Sale of 36,000 Acres of Pine Land.**

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 14.—The details of the largest transfer of standing pine ever made in this vicinity have just been made public. H. C. Thurber, mayor of Marquette, has sold 36,000 acres of pine land on the Dead river to T. H. McGrew & Co., of New York, for $360,000. The land is estimated to have 200,000,000 feet of standing pine upon it, and was sold at that low figure because at present it is inaccessible. Between $200,000 and $300,000 will be required to put the river in shape for running logs, and in that will be included the construction of a railroad, either five or eight miles long. Included in the transfer are all the water privileges, the power being estimated at 1800 horse. It is said that work on the necessary improvements will be begun next season, and that Marquette will be selected as the site of the new mill, which will be the largest on the Peninsula.

**A Boy Frozen to Death.**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 14.—A 13-year-old boy named Willie Krumschilt, was frozen to death in the recent sn